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TWELVE PAGES - ONE RIYAL

## Envoy named to Venezuela

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Feb. 16 — Sheikh Ibrahim Saleh Bakr has been appointed Saudi Arabia's new ambassador to Venezuela. The former Saudi ambassador to Venezuela was Sheikh Faisal Aleghelan who was moved to Washington eight years ago. Since then the Saudi embassy in Venezuela has been run by the Saudi Counselor and Charge d'Affaires Ad Hoc Sheikh Abdullah Al Tobaishi.

Sources said that Sheikh Ibrahim, the present Saudi Arabian ambassador to Iran, will return to Tehran for farewells before taking his new position. Sheikh Ibrahim was also formerly Saudi Arabian ambassador to Indonesia and held several high posts at the Foreign Ministry.

Sheikh Ibrahim, 45, said he was pleased that the King had placed so much confidence in him. He added that relations between the Kingdom and Venezuela are strong and flourishing and have been made stronger as a result of the recent Kingdom visit of the Venezuela's head of state.

## Sarkis urges Lebanese to unite; North tense

BEIRUT, Feb. 16 (Agencies) — Lebanese President Elias Sarkis issued an emotional appeal Saturday for national reconciliation, amid reports of grim fighting between rightist militias and Syrian peacekeeping battalions in mountain regions 50 miles north of the capital.

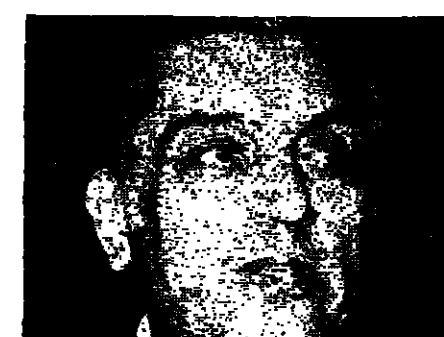
"I appeal to the entire nation to respond to this call for national reconciliation, as we go through a most critical stage in our history," Sarkis said after a special cabinet meeting.

"We have faced disillusion and collisions, and I urge the nation to make these an impetus for an energetic and optimistic search for peace rather than succumb to pessimism and laziness," Sarkis said.

The cabinet meeting was briefed by Premier Salim Hoss on his talks in Damascus earlier this week on Syria's plans to redeploy an estimated 8,000-man force in Beirut and the suburbs.

The cabinet also discussed steps toward national reconciliation and agreed the president should sound out political leaders on the issue, a statement said.

Meanwhile, fighting raged for the fifth



President Sarkis

straight day around the northern town of Khat, where Syrian peacekeeping units mounted a house-to-house search for militiamen of the rightist Phalangist Party, witnesses reported.

A militia spokesman for the Phalangist Party claimed that 50 Syrians were killed and an unspecified number wounded during the past five days of distant artillery duels and street combat.

The Phalangists lost 10 killed and 15 wounded, he said, in Khat, a foothill township of about 1,500 inhabitants.

"Our defenders managed to destroy two Syrian armored personnel carriers and one tank and a total of 16 men were killed inside them," said the spokesman.

The Syrians were using rocket launchers and high-caliber mortars and artillery in pounding four villages around Khat from a distance of 10-15 kilometers, he said.

"There are several battalions of Syrian troops, totaling 2,000 descending on Khat where an estimated 500 Phalangist militiamen are trying to repulse them," he said.

A Syrian armored personnel carrier also was destroyed by a Phalangist fired rocket-propelled grenade, and the Syrian command demanded the handover of the bodies of the four-man crew by Thursday.

Their demand unheeded, the Syrians rained Khat with shells and closed a ring of artillery cannons and armored vehicles around it, Syrian sources said.

A Syrian communiqué said peacekeeping units were coming Khat Saturday, looking for the Phalangist ambushers of the Syrian armored personnel carrier.

Most of Khat's inhabitants and an estimated 3,000 neighboring villagers fled their homes to safety at the Byblos region, 41 miles north of Beirut.

President Sarkis wants a national detente before sending units of his restructured army to replace Syrian peacekeepers around Beirut.

He has asked Damascus to defer the planned withdrawal, and Syrian President Hafez Assad apparently has complied.

Meanwhile, contacts were still underway Saturday to secure the release of a kidnapped Phalangist member of parliament who is being held in Zgharta, the northern stronghold of ex-President Franjeh's Marada Brigades.

The abduction of Edmond Rizk, a former cabinet minister and member of the Phalangist Party's Politburo, raised fears that the fighting in the north could spread to the capital.

## Citibank Saudized by decree

By a Staff Writer

RIYADH, Feb. 16 — A Royal decree issued Saturday authorized the establishment of a Saudi-American Bank as a joint stock company in the Kingdom.

The decree, No. M/3, charged the deputy prime minister to implement the report's contents. The decree is the go-ahead signal for the Saudization of Citibank following its submission of a request for the action in the latter half of 1979. Officials expect the bank to be operating in its new capacity by late August.

The program for the 'Saudization' of banks was begun by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency in 1975. Citibank is the last of seven foreign banks to be established as a joint stock venture.

When Citibank is fully incorporated, shares will have been issued to bring Saudi ownership to 60 per cent. According to Finance Minister Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail the new bank will be capitalized at SR 300 million, as compared to around SR100 million for the present operation.

The higher capital will be the major advantage for Citibank, since it will permit much greater freedom in taking deposits and lending. At present SAMA demands statutory reserves of 12 per cent of every deposit and penalty reserves of 50 per cent as soon as a bank's commercial liabilities exceed its capital by 15 times. This means the bank must deposit interest-free with SAMA SR 62 or more of every SR 100 it receives in deposits above the capital-deposit ratio.

These reserve requirements earn the bank nothing. But with an increase in capital, the bank will be able to take more deposits and make more funds available in loans to the private sector. Higher lending may have an effect on the present high interest rates in the domestic market.

Citibank, which opened in the Kingdom in 1955, has only two branches — one in Jeddah and its head office in Riyadh. A second branch of Saudization is the bank will be able to open branches in other major towns.

To prepare for any future move into locations, Citibank has instituted staff training. Competition for available talent is already high among local banks.

Citibank will operate the new bank under a management contract for several years, during which time it is hoped Saudis can be trained to take over positions.

For the public, the expansion in capital and new branches outside the two cities can only be a benefit, a Citibank official said. In effect, it will mean greater competition between banks with "the consumer paying his money and taking his choice" — something SAMA and the government has long advocated.

The program of Saudization also is an effort by SAMA to put forward uniform charges for certain banking transactions. At first this was met with resistance by some banks since the quality of "service is influenced by the cost of a bank's operation." However, others point out that, with time, and as automation spreads in the Kingdom, service charges will drop to levels comparable to Europe and the United States, but that due to high labor costs, the present service charges are fair.

## U.S. now giving top priority to Palestinian cause

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 — The Carter administration regards a solution to the Palestinian problem as one of the top priorities in its effort to strengthen the U.S. position in the Middle East, a senior U.S. government official said here.

The Palestinian problem "is not a matter that can be solved in one fell swoop," the official said, briefing foreign newsmen.

"It is a highly complicated matter with a long history," he said. "But I can give you our determination to seek a solution to the Palestinian problem in all its aspects."

The official was responding to a question from Arab News on the relationship between solving the Palestinian issue and the U.S. desire to enhance its standing in the Gulf region and other parts of the Middle East.

Carter's special Middle East negotiator Sol Linowitz "will be working and striving" to secure a breakthrough on the Palestinian question, the official said.

Linowitz had already made "good progress" in the Palestinian autonomy talks, he added.

"As I traveled in the Middle East, and indeed as I talk to people here, it is clear that a solution to the Palestinian problem, or progress on the Palestinian problem, is one of the most important goals that the United States must have in strengthening its position in the Middle East," the official said.

He also said the U.S. was not seeking permanent bases in the Gulf region.

In this regard, the administration's goal was to "have facilities available for the enhanced naval and air presence we hope to have in the area," the official said.

In another development Egyptian diplomats arrive in Tel Aviv and Israeli officials travel to Cairo Sunday to start work at their countries' embassies in another big step toward normal relations after three decades of enmity. Reuters reported Saturday.

In line with the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty signed in Washington last March 26, officials in Cairo said 12 Egyptian diplomats and staff members will take up their posts in Tel Aviv Sunday in preparation for the arrival of Ambassador-Designate Saad Murtada one week later.

At the same time an advance party of Israeli diplomats and other officials will arrive in Cairo amid tight security to open their embassy in a two-story villa they have rented in Cairo's fashionable Dokki district.

Police are on 24-hour duty around the embassy, which is near the now-closed offices of the Palestine Liberation Organization and a hostel housing women students from Arab countries.

Closed-circuit television monitors have been installed, the Cairo weekly magazine October reported.

Israeli Ambassador-Designate Elisha Ben Elissar is to present his credentials to President Anwar Sadat on Feb. 26, a day after Murtada is received by Israeli President Yitzhak Navon in Tel Aviv.

The Egyptian mission will be in a Tel Aviv hotel until suitable premises for the embassy are found.

The PLO shut its Cairo offices following the signing of the peace treaty last year.

The PLO and all Arab countries except Sudan, Oman and Somalia severed relations with Egypt in protest against the peace pact.

The exchange of ambassadors follows Israel's completion of the first stage of withdrawal from the Sinai on Jan. 25, when Egypt regained control of two-thirds of the desert peninsula along a line running from El Arish in the north to Ras-Muhammad in the south.

Sinai will be fully recovered by Egypt in two years when Israel pulls back to the international boundaries of 1948.

Land travel between the two countries began last month and the first regular air travel service is to start next month.

Earlier this week Egypt and Israel initiated an agreement under which the Israeli El Al airline and Egypt's privately-run Lotus travel firm will each operate two flights a week between Cairo and Tel Aviv.

## Soviets rarely visible

## Fighters control countryside

KABUL, Feb. 16 (AP) — Afghan soldiers, easily distinguishable from the smartly clad Soviets by their ill-fitting uniforms and unloaded guns, perform menial chores like directing military trucks and searching intruder vehicles for weapons.

The Soviets prefer to stay out of the public eye and give Afghan troops the tasks that require contact with the people.

In the northern city of Mazari Sharif, Soviets are rarely visible, although long Soviet convoys arriving from the nearby Soviet frontier pass a few hundred meters outside the city gates.

Reports reaching Kabul say that while the Soviets control the roads and cities, the freedom fighters rule vast tracts of countryside.

A West German truck driver who was held by the Muslim fighters in January said he was marched over hundreds of square miles of mountain territory around Afghanistan's only highway to Pakistan without meeting a single Afghan or Soviet soldier.

At the northern approaches to the Hindu Kush mountains, along the only road linking the Soviet Union to Afghanistan, lay the wrecks of a tank, a couple of trucks. All of them, according to local people, are Soviet vehicles that were attacked by Mujahideen, the name meaning holy warriors by which the fighters are called.

In northern Afghanistan, butchers say guerrilla control of the sheep-rearing hill-sides has caused a mutton shortage. Mujahideen also have closed the coalmines of Charkint near Mazari Sharif, forcing schools to close for 10 days this winter for lack of heat.

The Soviet convoys that began arriving the week before Christmas were harassed by freedom fighters with their World War I weapons. Before that, in their campaign against the Marxist regime in Kabul, the insurgents had taken over vast stretches of the country, closed key roads and occupied the most favored tourist areas of this beautiful, mountainous land.

Still, it is hard to believe that these under-equipped, disarmed country gunmen, some of whom were mere brigands before they were given a cause, will prove a match for armored Soviet might.

Western diplomats in this capital of 500,000 see little likelihood of a speedy Soviet departure. The average Afghan need only look out of his window to know that his fur-capped Soviet guests are here to stay for a long time.

Almost every day a fresh convoy of armored cars and supply trucks crosses the Amu Darya River from the Soviet Union.

New troops arrive regularly aboard large Antonov transport planes and are driven through Kabul in lines of trucks that tangle up with civilian cars going to and from Kabul Airport.

Some Afghans hope the Soviets will become mired in a debilitating Vietnam-type struggle against the rugged terrain and fabled savagery of the Afghan fighter.

The Soviet force has the hardware to fight an insurgency — high-speed rocket-carrying helicopters, agile armored troop carriers to go after guerrillas in the jagged mountains, and snow removal equipment and mobile bridges to keep roads open.

"There is a lot of romantic talk going around about how the Soviets should have learned from the British experience in Afghanistan that this country cannot be occupied by foreigners," a diplomat here said. "That was perhaps so when it was rifle against rifle. But anyone who thinks it can be repeated against the Red Army is crazy."

Some analysts estimate that the Soviet force has suffered 3,000 casualties in Afghanistan, but morale seems high.

One Soviet soldier on guard duty at the strategic Salang Pass through the Hindu Kush mountains told a journalist without being asked that he was merely doing his "Soviet duty."

"You must understand that this is not an interference," he said. "We are here to help."

Speculation on the real reasons for the Soviet intervention produces heated debates around the Kabul diplomatic cocktail circuit.

One scenario attributes a grand design to Moscow: Afghanistan is a first step toward taking over of the Persian Gulf with its oil fields and warm water ports, and doing away with pro-western Pakistan.

But another theory says the Russians are here because of a chain of Soviet miscalculations. The Kremlin, it is argued, was perfectly happy with the neutral but friendly government of Muhammad Daoud, and did not need the bloody Marxist coup in April 1978 that put leftist publisher Muhammad Taraki in power.

## Elections due Feb. 18

## Canadian politicians shun embassy issue

By Muhammad A. Ali Khan  
Special to Arab News

OTTAWA, Feb. 16 — The Canadian election campaign is in full swing toward the Feb. 18 election but one valuable lesson has been learned from the vote of last May — no politician is promising to shift the Canadian embassy in Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

The unhappy Joe Clark, leader of the Progressive Conservative party, had made that promise last year in a transparent bid to woo Jewish voters in Toronto. With more daring than wisdom, he reiterated his pledge after his party had won last year's election.

Then the roof fell. Canada's academics, newspapers, and church leaders protested that the action would compromise Canada's support of the United Nations and traditional role as a peace-maker. The United States quietly informed Canada of its concern, adding that it felt the move would jeopardize whatever prospects there were of progress towards peace. Canadian businessmen cried out in agony that Canada's budding trade with the Arab and Muslim worlds would be snuffed off and Canadian businessmen loss lucrative contracts. Politicians of other political parties, notably the Liberals of former prime minister Pierre Trudeau, screamed that Canada's credibility in the Third World was being sacrificed at the altar of political expediency.

Protests also came in from Muslim countries and from some of the Muslims from many lands who have made Canada their home.

In a cable to Prime Minister Clark, Don Cruickshank, president of the Canadian Telecommunications Carriers Association, warned that "contracts worth literally billions of dollars and many thousands of jobs will not be negotiated or renewed if Canada does not quickly resolve its position of the possible move of our embassy in Israel."

Predictably, he didn't face pressure from



Joe Clark

one side alone. Newspapers were swamped, for example, with letters to the editor suggesting Canada shouldn't "succumb to oil blackmail." Such letters failed to mention, however, that the proposed move to Jerusalem was not taken in Canada's larger interests, in support of a United Nations move, as a contribution to peace in the Middle East, or on its own merit. It was simply a case of trying to win votes.

Wrote a rabbi in a newspaper article in part: "The signs from Ottawa indicate a shift in mood if not in the substance of policy-making. It looks as though Canadians are being counselled to buckle under to Arab threats and to the extreme policies of the Palestine Liberation Organization and its Arab Rejection front supporters."

The article, and similar viewpoints, totally ignored the cross political motivation behind the move. Five months before the election, then Opposition Leader Joe Clark had gone on a foreign tour to become better acquainted with world leaders and issues. At

a press conference in Amman, he told Canadian reporters why Canada's support for Israel shouldn't extend to moving the embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

He later repeated his arguments in sessions with King Hussein and with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

But when the election came along in May and the Tories sensed that they had a chance of forming the government, they thought of policies that might appeal to the large Jewish communities in three Toronto ridings — St. Paul's, Eglinton, and York center. Some Tory candidates, along with prominent Tories in the Jewish community, then came up with the idea of moving the embassy.

Following his victory, Clark could have let the matter fade away. But he wanted to portray himself as a man of action and he sought to show the bureaucracy who was in command. At his very first press conference, he dug himself into a hole by asserting: "Those questions are now beyond discussion as to their appropriateness..."

Well, not quite. After the storm broke loose, Clark sought shelter behind Robert Stanfield, asking the former Opposition leader to study the question and report back to him.

Stanfield, one of Canada's most respected politicians found the move so harmful that he submitted an interim report in October opposing the move.

Though that was only an interim report, it was obvious that Stanfield had bailed out Canada and that the question was shelved indefinitely. That's what happened.

So now Canada is in the thick of a hotly contested election campaign and Jerusalem isn't an issue. Hopefully, politicians in this country have learned one important lesson — significant foreign policy issues should be decided on their own merit and not to solidify domestic votes. "Vote blackmail" can be as demeaning as the "oil blackmail" one hears so frequently about.

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As well as oil supplies

# Japanese envoy to air Soviet threat

By Timothy Sásley

JEDDAH, Feb. 16 — The apparent threat to peace of the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan will be a major subject of discussions between Saudi Arabian officials and a special envoy of the Japanese prime minister

in two weeks.

A former foreign minister, Sunao Sonoda, is to visit the Kingdom, probably between March 1 and 4, on a tour of the Gulf. He will also go to the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait, and possibly Oman. His agenda is not

finally fixed, but he is expected to meet Crown Prince Fahd, Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani and Planning Minister Sheikh Hisham Nazer. He may also see Minister of Industry and Electricity Dr. Ghazi Algosaihi and Commerce Minister Dr. Soliman A. Solaim.

The visit has been billed as being in search of security of oil supplies, and the question must certainly come up. Japan is now taking 1.3 million barrels a day, or 30 per cent of total consumption, from the Kingdom. Iran is supplying a fairly stable 520,000 barrels a day, 120,000 barrels down from the level of 18 months ago. Japan is only too conscious of being geographically and culturally distant from the Western powers, and perhaps fears being the first to suffer from any new disruption of supplies.

In return for stability of supply, Japan can point to firm evidence of involvement in Saudi Arabia's development that goes beyond just selling cars. In 1976 there were 750 Japanese working here; last year the figure had grown to 3,500. That is dwarfed by the American or British presence, not to mention the Korean, but confidence is felt. With the signing late last year of the final agreement on a joint venture methanol plant for Jubail and the imminent interim agreement on an ethylene plant, a commitment to the export of technology is being made.

During 1978 Japanese exports here rose 38.9 per cent to \$3.254 billion. No figures are available for last year, but it is likely that another increase will be shown. The Kingdom's imports of Japanese cars went up, and the fall of the yen against the dollar and the rival stimulated Japanese sales.

## Foreign teacher rule

JEDDAH, Feb. 16 — The Ministry of Education has asked education directorates, schools and its departments for explanations about foreign teachers breaking contracts.

## In all schools

## Corporal punishment forbidden

RIYADH, Feb. 16 (SPA) — Corporal punishment has been banned in all schools, it was learnt Saturday.

The Ministry of Education has sent instructions to all educational zones and control offices in the Kingdom. The note said that corporal punishment produced incalculable moral effects, especially on pupils who need of compassionate parental care, a secure



DEGREES: Students graduating from King Abdul Aziz University in Jeddah at a ceremony held in the presence of acting Governor of Mecca Prince Saud bin Abdul Mohsen.

## In Riyadh

## Bilharzia conference opens

RIYADH, Feb. 16 (SPA) — Health Minister Dr. Hussein Al Jazairi Saturday opened the First Technical Conference for Directors of Bilharzia Eradication Centers in Saudi Arabia at the Health Institute here.

In his opening speech, Dr. Jazairi said that the conference will discuss the following: The record of bilharzia centers in Saudi Arabia and a separate evaluation of each center separately; technical and financial obstacles to the plans set for each center last year; equipping each center to launch a public awareness campaign; training technical personnel to raise and enhance the capacity of the centers; and eradicating the epidemic from well water.

Dr. Muntaz Hussein, adviser to the World Health Organization for Saudi Arabia, said that WHO was ready to give counsel and technical assistance in the fight against bilharzia.

There are bilharzia centers in Riyadh, Mecca, Taif, Medina, Jof, Abha, Najran and Jazan. There are also advisory stations in Khailar and Riyadh and eight branch stations in Oia, Akhal, Tabuk, Khleiss, Wadi Fatma, Khawbah, Arek and Ayban. The stations are manned by 19 physicians, two public health specialists, 29 agricultural engineers, 83 laboratory technical assistants, two technical assistants for shells, 22 nurses, and 195 health controllers.

Dr. Dabbagh said that two oral drugs Bilharzil and Examiquin have brought very encouraging results.

## Saudi Comment

By Hassan Gazzaz  
Al Medina

It was wise of Interior Minister Prince Naif to set up special traffic courts. They will solve a lot of problems, save time and organize the whole business of punishment for offenses of this kind. Traffic courts will order the relationships between the traffic police and motorists and pinpoint the blame for offenses. They will decide who is at fault, including traffic officers whose conduct at times leaves much to be desired.

With traffic courts in operation justice will be seen to be done. That is quite important from the viewpoint of the accused.

The ministry might like to study what others have done elsewhere when they permitted accident experts to work legally in conjunction with the traffic police in assessing damage and apportioning blame. Since we are short of manpower those experts might come in handy and help ease the pressure on traffic officers who are usually far from the scene of accidents and might take some time to arrive.

Another point that should be considered is making insurance compulsory and to see that no car is sold without advance insurance. That will help a great deal in saving money that is being wasted.

By Abdullah Khayyat  
Al Jazirah

A few days ago we reported in this newspaper that orders had been given not to demolish any property before payment of compensation had actually been made.

As a matter of fact few other topics have been discussed with greater enthusiasm than demolition and compensation. Before the Royal Decree was issued, municipalities used to demolish first and pay later. The problem was that payment usually took very long and landlords found themselves unfairly treated because by the time their money arrived the price of land might have risen several times. The intervening period was sometimes a few years.

I think it is time that the authorities paid special attention to the question of delayed payment. There are many who have not yet received compensation despite the long delay and the fact that their homes or other properties have already been erased for development.

The government is very concerned about compensating property owners, and that believes that demolition is necessary to make space for traffic but payment should be made quickly so that no harm is done.

# Rain-swollen reservoirs claim two more lives

JEDDAH, Feb. 16 — A Saudi Arabian and Pakistani are reported to have drowned in the Namar and Dirraya reservoirs. Their bodies have not been recovered.

Major Abdullah Bajoud Al-Rabghi, Civil Defense operations director, said that a search which began soon after receiving the reports had failed because of the silted mud at the bottom of the reservoirs.

Divers were used in the operation, besides Civil Defense men dragging the bottom.

The Civil Defense has repeatedly warned people against swimming in the water collected by dams after the recent rains. Three people died this week drowning in reservoirs, Al Jazirah said Saturday.

Meanwhile, a Pakistani was killed when his house collapsed in Suwailem street, Riyadh. Immediate operations were carried by the Civil Defense to save him from the wreckage, but he was found dead.

The recent rains in the Eastern Province produced 120 incidents of electrocution in the region. None was fatal. The Civil Defense had six teams in Dammam standing by for emergencies from the beginning of the rains, in addition to other teams in the area.

Lieut. Col. Siraj Sunbul, director of Civil Defense in the Eastern Province, said Saturday that the rain affected uninsulated wires, according to Al Medina.

## Yemeni loses hand for Medina burglary

MEDINA, Feb. 16 (SPA) — A Yemeni had his right hand severed at the wrist after Friday prayers here. He and an accomplice had stolen 28,600 Yemeni riyals and SR18,600. The man, Saad Al-Subahi, broke into the house of Osman Said and stole the money in September. He had a companion named Rizq, who helped him. They also smashed up their own house, which was next door, to mislead the security authorities.

After investigations the two men were detained. They confessed their crimes. They were tried by the Sharia Court of Medina, which passed a judgement, No. 15/16, in mid-October, that Subahi lose his hand at the wrist.

## WEATHER

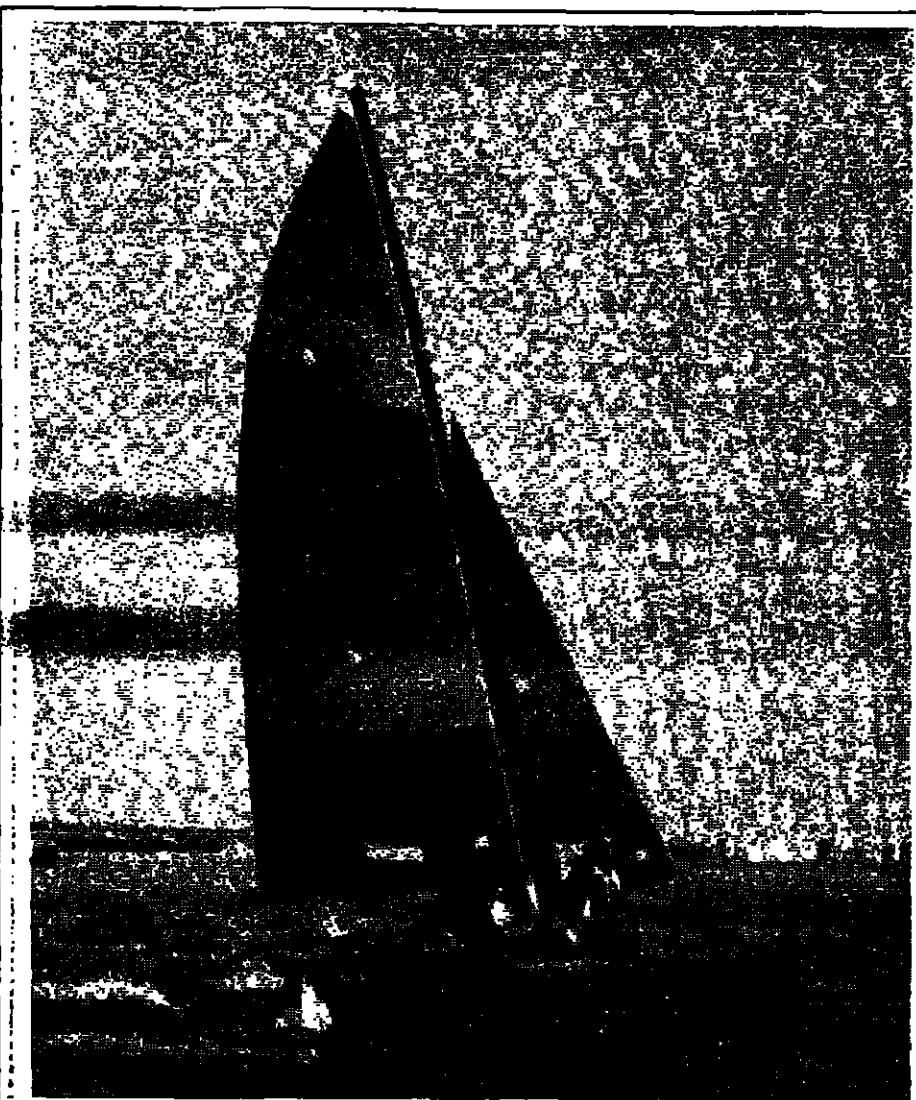
It will be moderate in most areas. Low and medium cloud will hang over the northern, and parts of the central and eastern regions. There may be scattered rains in these areas.

Winds will be southerly and moderate to active in the central and northern regions, causing occasional sand haze.

Seas will be moderate.

Saturday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	28	17
Jeddah	26	20
Riyadh	21	10
Dhahran	21	13
Medina	24	12
Taif	25	12
Jizan	30	25
Hail	20	05
Turaf	13	07
Arar	20	07
Jouf	15	07
Abha	19	12



CREEK: Walter Boyle and Tony Pilgram, winners of the first open regatta for Fleet 412, aboard their Hobie Cat in the Creek.

## In regatta

## Winds speed Obhor yachtsmen

JEDDAH, Feb. 16 — Moderate winds ensured three hard-fought races at Obhor Creek Friday for the first open regatta of the newly-formed Fleet 412, an international classification for Hobie Cat yachts.

Walter Boyle and Tony Pilgram came first, followed by Mike Brand and Joe Brand and Art Mulders and Heinz Knes.

The races were held under the auspices of the Red Sea Sailing Association. (T.S.)

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## 3 policemen killed in Turkish violence

IZMIR, Turkey, Feb. 16 (Agencies) — Three policemen were killed in gun battles between security agents and leftist militants Saturday in this violence-plagued Aegean coastal city, police said.

A police spokesman said scores of others, both civilians and police, were wounded in clashes that spread to the slum areas of Izmir, the site of a major NATO base with some 4,000 U.S. personnel and dependents.

The government forces of 3,000 policemen and soldiers met stiff resistance from leftist militants opposed to the three-month-old minority government of Premier Suleyman Demirel, police said.

Security agents trying to flush out leftists from their hideouts in six outlying areas of Izmir came under the hail of gunfire that included automatic weapons.

Governor Nazmi Cengizli imposed a 24-hour curfew on the city's shanty-town area where the fierce battle erupted after a week of sporadic fighting. Thousands of shops remained closed in this resort of 1.2 million people and the state radio appealed for blood donations.

Police cars equipped with loudspeakers were patrolling the city, ordering residents to stay home.

Witnesses said groups of leftists were seen digging trenches on a hill overlooking the city. Police said the trenches were actually traps designed to check the advance of armored vehicles.

The fierce battle came on the seventh day of sporadic clashes between police and the leftists, triggered by the police storming of a state-run thread factory occupied by extremist left-wing workers. The fighting until Friday had left one person dead and several wounded.

Police said they have arrested 30 militants

trying to take over the school building. Among them were four women armed with long-range rifles.

Police Friday detained 1,500 workers who had refused to heed a call to leave the plant and surrender. Reports said police had seized four pistols, bombs and dynamite sticks and scores of sharp instruments in the factory.

In Ankara, Demirel called for stern measures to deal with law-breaking state workers, declaring that the state "cannot feed its own worst enemies."

In a circular to all state agencies and radio broadcasts, the premier said any government employee collaborating with terrorists would be fired.

The government also called for stepped up vigilance to prevent any explosives used in construction fields or mines from falling into hands of the terrorists.

Marital law has been in force for the past 14 months in 19 of Turkey's 67 provinces. Political terrorism, constantly escalating since 1970, now sweeps the entire country and has claimed 3,000 lives in the last two years.

Meanwhile, former Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit ruled out the possibilities of a military coup or civil war in Turkey and was Friday quoted as saying that foreign aid could help end the crisis.

Ecevit told the Bonn *Bild* Zeitung there was a simple reason why what he called terrorism would not escalate into a civil conflict.

"The masses are peaceful and want peace. The terrorists are isolated," he said.

Ecevit rejected the idea of an imminent military takeover and said, "The army has never set up a military government. It has never even tried."

On Turkey's chances of avoiding bankruptcy, he said, "With sufficient help we shall be out of the crisis in a few years."



VIOLENCE: A scene from the violence-plagued Turkish city of Izmir where clashes between leftist militants and security forces have been going on for seven days. Saturday, three policemen were reported killed.

## Demirel betting on West aid to solve economic problems

ANKARA, Feb. 16 (OFNS) — Turkey is reeling under the hammer blows of Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel's new economic policy, which started off on Jan. 24 with a 33 per cent devaluation.

The resulting price rises are staggering, covering every conceivable consumer item from fuel to toilet paper. Last week meat went up by about 60 per cent (and will go higher). Newspapers have gone up by about 400 per cent, to the horror of Turkish publishers. Public reaction has been remarkably passive. Whether it will remain so is the big political question.

The price rises are only the headline-hitting part of a planned restructuring of the economy, bolder and more comprehensive than anything previously attempted. It has won a lot of praise from businessmen, bankers and diplomats (but not from the man in the street).

Demirel's strategy is based on several simple principles. First, he accepts that Turkey has no option but to take the IMF medicine; hence the drastic devaluation, and other classical austerity measures.

Second, as a champion of *Laissez-faire* economics, he believes that the private sector should be boosted at the expense of the often inefficient state economic enterprises. Third, he wants to open up the country to foreign investment, especially from the West.

A "foreign capital decree" offers foreign companies the prospect of investing in a wide range of commercial operations from which in the past they were virtually excluded. Special inducements are being dangled in front of Arab countries and Iran.

Fourth, Demirel plans radical revision of the country's outmoded tax structure. To offset the hardships resulting from the austerity measures advocated by the IMF, the lower-paid will be exempted from income tax, but the controversial tax bill may take a long time to pass through parliament. Meanwhile, the price rises hurt more and more every day.

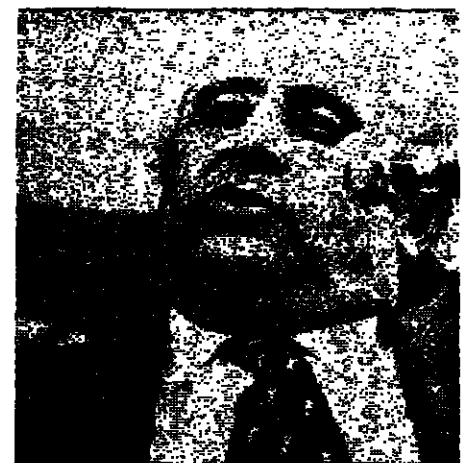
The final brushstroke of Demirel's grand design is the most significant of all: Turkey plans to become a full member of the European Economic Community as soon as possible.

Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen announced in Brussels recently that Turkey would make a formal application later this year. Well-placed sources in Ankara have hinted that Erkmen's bombshell may have been a maneuver to force the EEC to deal

urgently with Turkey's claims and with its economic problems.

It is openly acknowledged here that the motive for membership is political rather than economic; Turkey fears Greece (which joins the EEC next year) will use its influence to Turkey's detriment.

Regardless of the timing of the Turkish application, Demirel is advertising to the world that his government wants to belong to the West. In return he expects the West to rush through further aid to solve Turkey's immediate economic crisis.



Suleyman Demirel

## Jordan, Morocco seek U.N. meeting on Israel settlements

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 16 (R) — Morocco and Jordan Friday night made separate requests for a Security Council meeting on Israeli settlement activities on the West Bank.

Ambassador Abdellatif Filali of Morocco, in a letter to Council President Peter Florin of East Germany, referred specifically to the "grave and disturbing situation" created by recent Israeli measures in the town of Hebron.

The Israeli government, in a policy departure, last Sunday announced there was no impediment to Jewish settlers moving into

Hebron. Hitherto, Israelis have settled near, but not in, West Bank Arab towns.

Filali said he was acting on behalf of the representatives of the members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, who held a closed-door meeting here earlier Friday to discuss the situation in Hebron.

Ambassador Hazem Nusseibeh of Jordan, in his letter to the council president, referred generally to the "ongoing relentless Israeli colonization of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories" in disregard of council resolutions.

The council is expected to hold consultations Tuesday on the two requests.

## McHenry leaves for Amman visit

BEIRUT, Feb. 16 (AP) — American U.N. Ambassador Donald McHenry said Saturday he will meet with Jordanians of Palestinian descent during his scheduled visit to Jordan. McHenry departed Beirut for Amman as part of a two-week seven-nation tour that has taken him to Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Lebanon.

"We'll meet with a number of Jordanians, including some of Palestinian descent," McHenry told reporters at Beirut International Airport at the end of his one-day visit here.

He met with President Elias Sarkis, Prime Minister Salim Hoss and other officials during his get-acquainted trip here, which he said was a joint initiative of him and President Carter.

McHenry reiterated the U.S. position that it will not deal with members of Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization until the PLO recognizes Israel and accepts U.N. Security Council Resolution 242, the basis for the American-sponsored Camp David accords.

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## King Hussein plans visit to Romania

AMMAN, Feb. 16 (R) — King Hussein of Jordan will visit Romania later this month at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu, it has been announced.

A royal palace statement Friday gave no details about the date or duration of the visit or of the talks the Jordanian monarch will have with Romanian leaders.

But officials said the talks were expected to cover bilateral relations and international problems with special reference to the Middle East.

Romania is the only East European country which maintained its diplomatic relations with Israel. Other Communist states severed their relations during the Arab-Israeli war of 1967.

Romania is reported to be keen to achieve peace in the Middle East and Ceausescu visited Syria and other Arab countries last year.

There have been reports of Romanian mediation efforts to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

## U.S. trade team arrives in Cairo to discuss aid

CAIRO, Feb. 16 (R) — U.S. director of the Office of Management and Budget James McIntyre arrived Friday with a 28-man delegation for talks on bilateral economic relations.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said McIntyre will meet President Anwar Sadat, Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil, Defense Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and other officials during his three-day visit.

"He is here to learn about Egyptian economic development plans and the extent of U.S. financial and technical aid needed," the spokesman said.

U.S. aid to Egypt at present totals more than \$1 billion a year.

He arrived here from Israel where, reports said, he completed a similar mission.

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## Leftists hold about 700 hostages

# Salvador sizzles in unrest

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Feb. 16 (P) — Young Left-wing demonstrators shouting "long live the revolution" marched through the streets of this capital on Friday, demanding an end to government repression and the release of political prisoners.

Approximately 250 marchers, members of the Popular Revolutionary Bloc, gathered at the government's agricultural development bank and chanted slogans, of

support to some 50 bloc members who seized the building Thursday and claim they hold 450 persons — mostly employees — hostage inside.

Meanwhile, a large pro-government rally called by the Christian Democratic Party failed to materialize, and only about 600 persons showed up in front of the presidential palace. The Christian Democrats have two party members on the five-man ruling milit-

ary civilian junta.

Sources close to the government predicted that 100,000 people would turn out for the rally. The government gave no explanation for the small crowd.

The bloc members are demanding a reduction of 25 percent on prices of fertilizer, insecticides, seed and other farming essentials that the bank either sells to farmers or finances on easy terms in an effort to develop small agriculture.

A hostage peeking through a bank window said there were about 450 hostages inside, but police and other authorities refused to confirm the figure.

Later, the demonstrators marched to the city's water and sewage administration building which about 100 bloc members seized earlier in the week. They were said to be holding 240 employees hostage inside.

A spokesman for the bloc said the rebels seized the building to demand that the government begin constructing running water and sewage facilities to the shanty-towns surrounding most of the Salvadoran capital.

Continuing their two-mile march, the demonstrators moved to the metropolitan cathedral, which bloc members also occupy.

Across town, another leftist group called the February 28 Popular League continued holding two hostages in the Spanish embassy seized last week to demand the release of 16 alleged political prisoners.

The government released five, but the whereabouts of the five others was still not known.

## Cambodia, Vietnam fighting briefly spills into Thailand

BANGKOK, Feb. 16 (AP) — Fighting between Vietnamese-led forces and Cambodian Khmer Rouge spilled one kilometer into Thailand Thursday but withdrew when the Thais fired warning artillery shots in their direction, the Thai supreme command said.

The forces pulled back inside Cambodia after about a half hour inside Thailand, after the Thais also sent up a spotter plane with a loudspeaker announcing in both Cambodian and Vietnamese, "You are in Thai territory."

After their withdrawal, they continued fighting, and the battle continued Friday, the supreme command said.

The engagement took place about 30 kilometers north of Ban Laem, which is in Chantaburi province some 300 kilometers

southeast of Bangkok. The area is a stronghold for the Khmer Rouge guerrillas, who are loyal to former Premier Pol Pot.

The crossover into Thailand, across the poorly marked border in heavy forest and scrubland, is the kind of territorial violation in "hot pursuit" that the Thais worry could involve their own troops into the Cambodian war.

But the supreme command spokesman indicated that the border violation was unintentional, and said the warning forces pulled back into Cambodia "once it had been pointed out to them."

Meanwhile, sharp fighting earlier this month just inside Cambodia near Aranyaprathet, north of Chantaburi, has tapered off in recent days, the supreme command said.

## Economic summit to be held

# African organizations struggle for unity

NAIROBI, Kenya, Feb. 16 (Agencies) — African Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in Addis Ababa, have set the dates for a heads of state summit meeting, to be held in Lagos, Nigeria.

Addis Ababa radio, in a broadcast monitored here Friday, said the summit, to discuss mainly economic issues, will be held April 8-29. It will be preceded by a meeting of African Foreign Ministers to be held April 5-27.

During discussions at the closed-door meeting in the Ethiopian capital, delegates voiced concern over the fact that Afro-Arab cooperation has been restricted to a political nature.

The conference resolved that since economic cooperation between African and Arab nations is imperative, the OAU secretary-general, in conjunction with the current chairman of the council of ministers,

## U.S. relations with S. Africa deteriorating

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 16 (Agencies) — South Africa's race laws stopped a Cape Town couple as they were about to get married this week.

When widowed mother-of-six Xan Green arrived at a local magistrate's office to marry Aubrey Joosse, a white man with whom she has lived for three years, the magistrate examined her "book of life" — identity papers specifying race vital to all South Africans — and found she had been reclassified from white to coloured last year.

As the country's apartheid laws forbid mixed marriages, he turned the couple away. Green has lived all her life as a white. This situation is one reason that Donald F. McHenry, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, listed American support of South Africa as one of three major issues that kept Washington at odds with the Third World, and he said such ties are now "considerably" strained.

"It would be misleading if I were to suggest to you that we have come to grips to that particular problem (racial segregation) or that a solution is imminent; the black diplomat told a group of about 30 academic and journalists at the cultural center in Cairo Thursday after concluding two days of talks with Egyptian officials.

"Nevertheless, we have made it clear that the relations between the United States and South Africa would not improve, that indeed they would deteriorate unless the white minority regime of Pretoria "demonstrated progress towards full political participation and help its citizens," McHenry added.

"In factual terms, not only have we not had the progress in our relations as most of you know, (but) there has been considerable deteriorations," McHenry said.

should confer with their counterparts in the Arab League to fix a date for a meeting between the two organizations to discuss the issue.

The Central African Republic and Chad said they would raise the issue of French military assistance to Tunisia at an OAU summit in Sierra Leone in June. France supplied transport aircraft and helicopters to Tunisia following an attack on the Tunisian mining town of Gafsa Jan. 27 in which at least 43 persons were killed. Tunisia blamed Libya for the attack.

OAU spokesman Peter Onu said the coun-

cil had asked top officials to prepare a report on the issue so current OAU chairman, President William Tolbert of Liberia, could "use his good offices to find a solution to the conflict."

Meanwhile, OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo said the organization had decided a new strategy was needed on South Africa and had asked a committee to devise one.

Speaking to reporters at the end of a 10-day closed meeting of the OAU Council of Ministers, Kodjo said, "We feel that in spite of the apparent changes the situation in

South Africa is actually worsening.

"The council said it was necessary that the liberation movements should redouble their efforts and work together in solidarity and harmony in the struggle against apartheid."

He said the OAU committee of 19 had been asked to devise a new strategy.

The committee channels aid to the so-called "front-line" states of Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique and Angola, which provide bases and support for Southern African black guerrilla movements.

The OAU has repeatedly urged the two South African nationalist movements it supports, the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress, to unite. The two are fighting a low key guerrilla campaign, against the Pretoria administration.

## Spain kicks out Soviet officials for spy activities

MADRID, Feb. 16 (R) — A Soviet diplomat, asked to leave Spain for alleged espionage, left for home Saturday less than 24 hours after a Soviet airline official was expelled as a suspected spy.

Anatoli Krassnikov, second secretary at the Soviet embassy, was asked to leave because of "problems related to state security," official sources said. They did not elaborate.

He flew out on a scheduled Aeroflot flight to Moscow at 1000 (0900 GMT).

When asked about alleged Soviet espionage, an embassy staff member accompanying the diplomat to the airport said, "But what is there to spy on in Spain?"

Oleg Suranov, director of Aeroflot's Madrid office, was expelled Friday after being found with Spanish military equipment following months of surveillance by the authorities, the Spanish government said.

Six Soviet officials have now been publicly ordered out of Spain since the two countries restored full diplomatic relations three years ago.

The Soviet embassy in Madrid protested Suranov's arrest, saying it was provocative and "a clear attempt to complicate Spanish-Soviet relations." The four Russians previously ordered out of Spain were placed aboard regular Aeroflot flights to Moscow.



GHOST STORY: Bill Woods poses next to the car he thought was stolen in 1971.

## Briton finds car after nine years

LONDON, Feb. 16 (DE) — A ghost from the past confronted Bill Wood when he peered into a garage that had been shut for nearly nine years.

There, covered in half an inch of dust was long-lost Ford Escort only yards from the spot where it was said to have vanished all that time ago. Wood last saw the plum-colored car in Nov. 1971, when he parked it in a block of council garages near his home in Stuart Road, Rowley Regis, West Midlands.

Next morning his garage was empty. Wood reported the four-month-old vehicle stolen.

## To more than \$2 billion

# U.S. increases refugee spending

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP) — President Jimmy Carter told congress in a report released Friday that U.S. Federal, state and local governments expect to spend more than \$2 billion to help refugees in the 12 months beginning Oct. 1.

Senator Walter Huddleston, who released the report said, "The rapidly rising cost of the

refugee program is a matter of grave concern."

The report said refugee aid "may be essential to save lives" and that refugees pay taxes after they are settled in the United States.

The report is required by an amendment, sponsored by Huddleston, to a Cambodian relief act passed by Congress last year.

The president said the cost of refugee assistance abroad and in this country during the year that will end Sept. 30 is estimated at \$1.7 billion. He said it is expected to rise to \$2.12 billion in the following 12 months.

He said this includes U.S. contributions for assistance to millions of refugees and displaced persons overseas, most of whom will be repatriated or resettled in other countries.

It also includes transportation and processing of refugees admitted to the United States, special services to them and the benefits they receive under other federal programs for which they are eligible.

The report comes at the same time as news of a major fire that swept through thatched bamboo huts of a large refugee camp in northeastern Thailand holding nearly 40,000 Laotians, according to a police report.

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## Following removal of prime minister

# Polish to see government shakeup

WARSAW, Feb. 16 (R) — A major government shakeup will follow the surprise removal of Polish Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz and the sacking of three other top politburo members.

Jaroszewicz, who had been prime minister since 1970, lost his job and all his party posts in a dramatic move Thursday at the end of Poland's eighth post-war Communist Party congress.

No such upheaval had taken place in previous congresses, which are designed primarily as showcase meetings.

But dire economic problems caused a power struggle in the higher echelons of the party and forced its leaders to make a bold break with the past. The changes at the top, which left party leader Edward Gierek in what appeared to be a stronger position, were aimed primarily at stemming disaffection at all levels in the country over the recent disastrous economic performance.

The government of Jaroszewicz came under incessant fire during the five-day congress for its shortcomings, and in what was a coldly calculated ploy the 70-year-old former premier was not given a chance to reply to his critics.

The party, which says it guides but does not govern, also accepted its share of the blame for the poor performance of the economy which last year registered an unprecedented negative growth rate.

KEO politburo member and former Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, who was in charge of the party's overall economic strategy, was also sacked.

One of Gierek's close friends and collaborators, Edward Babiuch, 53, is expected

to take over the premiership during a special session of Parliament on Monday.

An official announcement said parliament would discuss "changes in the composition of the council of ministers."

Party sources said they expected changes in

a number of key ministries, particularly those governing the economy, and also in senior managerial posts.

Babiuch, who started his working life as a miner, is known to be an open-minded and pragmatic administrator.

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## Heiden wins first gold

## U.S. skaters' hopes dashed by injury

LAKE PLACID, Feb. 16 (AP) — While the United States, the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic mined gold medals Friday, the dream of Olympic gold for U.S. figure skaters Tai Babilonia and Randy Gardner is over, shattered by a disastrous injury that forced the couple out of the pairs competition.

The hard-driving, powerful legs of Eric Heiden and Leah Mueller have produced America's first medals at the problem-plagued Winter Games.

Heiden, who could leave these games with five speed skating golds, pocketed no. 1 with an awesome performance in the 500-meter event. That came after Mueller, produced America's first medal, taking the second place silver behind the GDR's Karin Enke in the women's 500. Heiden, the 21-year-old flash from Madison, Wisconsin, was to go after his second medal Saturday in the 5,000 meter race.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union continued to mine cross country skiing gold with Raisa Smetanina taking the women's 5-kilometer event. It was the second Russian gold in what

could develop into a seven-race Nordic sweep for the Soviets.

Gardner, who suffered a groin injury two weeks ago and reinjured himself earlier this week, fell twice in practice before Friday night's short program and the couple was forced to withdraw from a long-anticipated showdown with the Russian champions.

The medal performances supplied an element of excitement in the games which, until Friday, had been more memorable for chaos and confusion than athletic achievement. Transportation for spectators and competitors remained sporadic at best, but there was a marked improvement in the medal ceremonies, which had been something of a fiasco earlier.

Heiden launched his assault on the Olympic record book in an exciting match race with Russian Evgeni Kulikov. The two were paired in the same heat of the 500. Kulikov was the Olympic and world record-holder in the event and Heiden knew the Soviet was the skater he had to beat.

"It was nice to race with him," the 21-year-old American said. "You know where

you stand with him. I expected him to be one of the toughest."

The showdown was a race to behold. Kulikov led after 100 meters but Heiden caught him in the backstretch and the two men dueled stride for stride in a brutal battle for the lead. Then came the break. Kulikov slipped ever so slightly approaching the final turn. He steadied himself almost immediately but in that instant, Heiden sprung into the lead.

"Those last three strokes coming out of the turn really did it," the American star said. "I felt it had a slingshot effect."

Driving his skates into the ice, Heiden shot in front and finished in 38.03 seconds, more than a second better than Kulikov's old Olympic record of 39.17. The Russian also beat his old mark with 38.37 for the silver. The bronze went to Lieuwe De Boer of the Netherlands in 38.48.

"I think I would have won if I had been working with my head instead of my feet," said the disappointed Kulikov.

Heiden's gold came after Mueller put America on the medal scoreboard with her silver in the women's 500. The gold went to Enke, the 18-year-old woman whose sudden success has baffled most observers of the sport.

Until two years ago, Enke was a figure skater, and not a very successful one either. Illness caused her to turn to speed skating and she unexpectedly grabbed the world sprint championship last weekend at West Allis before claiming her Olympic Gold here in the record time of 41.78.

"I'm not fully aware of what's happened to me," she said.

Mueller, who won a silver in the 1,000 at Innsbruck in 1976, was excited about her second Olympic medal, achieved in 42.26, especially since it was rather unexpected. She had given up competitive skating two years ago to support the efforts of her husband, speed skater Peter Mueller. Only an Olympic job opportunity program that permitted time off for training, allowed her to continue to skate. Now she's glad she did.

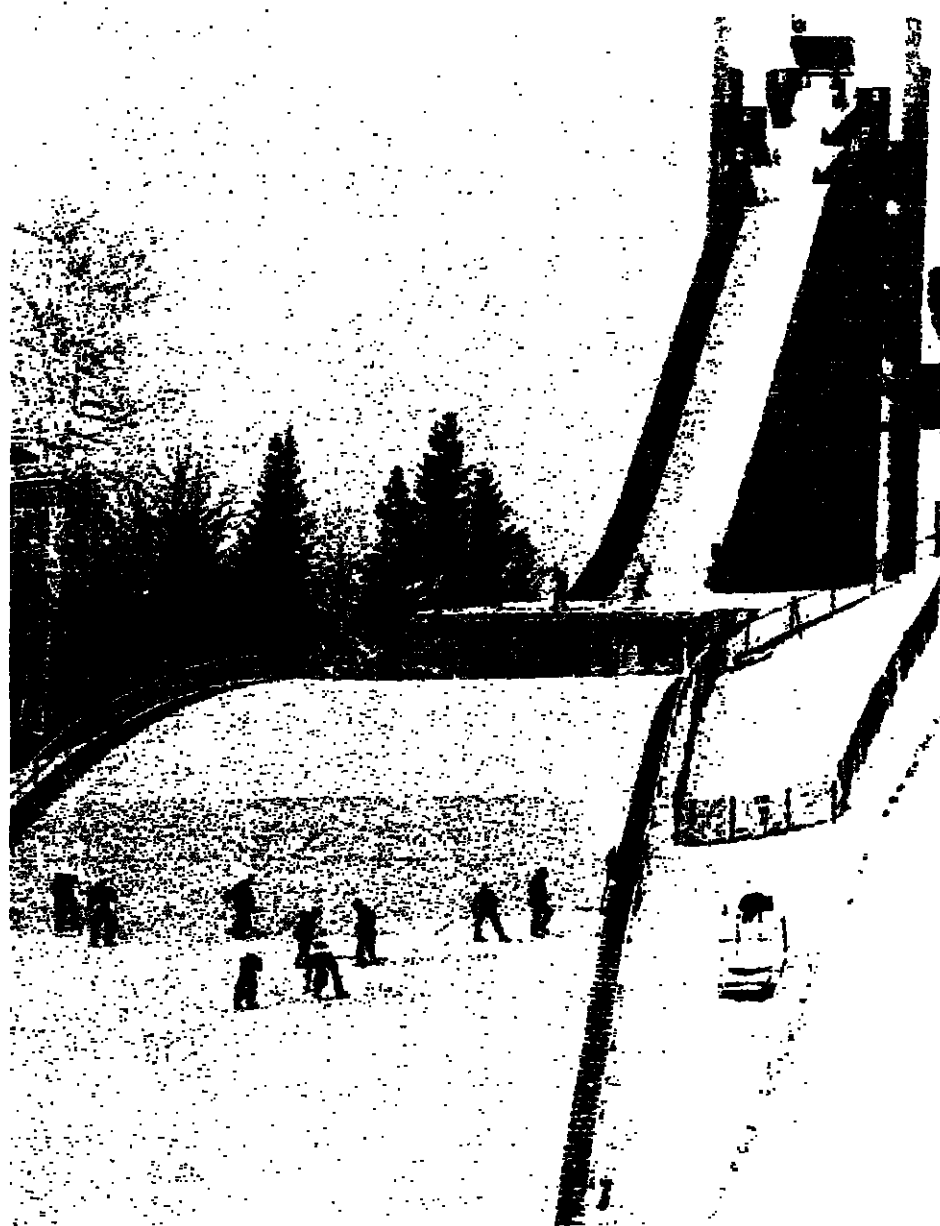
The bronze went to Natalia Petrusyeva of the Soviet Union in 42.42. All three medalists broke the Olympic mark of 42.76 set by America's Sheila Young in 1976.

In the women's 5-kilometer cross-country skiing, Smetanina was timed in 15 minutes 6.92 seconds to dethrone the 1976 and 1978 Olympic and world champion, Helena Takalo of Finland.

Takalo was a badly beaten eighth with the silver medal going to Hilke Riihivuori of Finland in 15:11:96 and Keta Jeriova of Czechoslovakia taking the bronze in 15:23:44. The best American finisher in the event was Alison Owen-Spencer, who finished 22nd in 16:05:04.

Competition continued in the luge with Vera Zozulya of the Soviet Union again clocking the fastest time in her heat and virtually clinching the women's gold. But East German ace Dettlef Guenther suffered a disastrous crash on the final curve of his run and Italy's Ernst Haspinger took over the men's lead. Both events were completed Saturday as was the two-man bobsled race. Switzerland's Erich Schaefer set a course record and shot into the lead in the first two runs of the event Friday.

For the first time, competition held center stage, finally overshadowing the confusion that has reigned here since the games began.



PACKING IT RIGHT: Workers at the Lake Placid Winter Olympics have been busy preparing facilities before use by the athletes. Here, artificial snow is being flattened on the landing area for the giant 70 meter ramp ski jump.

## Winning ways regained

## Spurs run-and-gun over Bulls

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP) — Sometimes the worst coaching is too much coaching. "I blame myself for getting the team in a rut early in the season by slowing down the offense just because we went into a losing streak," says San Antonio coach Doug Moe.

Having seen the error of his ways, Moe told his team to go back to the run-and-gun style that it used in winning the National Basketball Association Central Division title last season, and the Spurs outran the Chicago Bulls for a 131-124 victory Friday night.

Moe called the game "a classic example of what we can do when we return to our basic game of run-and-shoot."

Chicago kept pace for three quarters and led 96-95, but a 12-point flurry by Spurs forward Kevin Restani in a five-minute span of the fourth quarter proved decisive. A layup and two free throws by Restani put the game out of reach at 120-113 with 1 1/2 minutes to play.

In other NBA games, the Milwaukee Bucks beat the Houston Rockets 114-103, the Phoenix Suns beat the Washington Bullets 116-104, the Philadelphia 76ers topped the Detroit Pistons 114-104, the Golden State Warriors trimmed the Indiana Pacers 118-107, the Boston Celtics beat the Port-

land Trail Blazers 106-91, the Los Angeles Lakers defeated the Kansas City Kings 114-100 and the Denver Nuggets downed the Atlanta Hawks 111-98.

George Gervin led the Spurs with 28 points while Rookie David Greenwood scored 30 for Chicago.

Milwaukee won its sixth in a row since obtaining help from center Bob Lanier, who scored 21 points, including four in the last 96 seconds. Houston was limited to 19 points in the final period and was outscored 20-7 in the last 5:38 as its five-game winning streak ended.

Phoenix led Milwaukee after three quarters and built the margin to as many as 15 points in the final period. Len Robinson led the way with 26 points, 15 in the second half. Julius Erving tallied 29 points for Philadelphia, which scored the last 12 points of the game, 10 of them from the foul line, to beat Detroit.

## Ali comeback 75% certain, ex-champ says

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP) — Three-time world heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali is set to make another comeback, he announced Friday.

"It's 75 per cent certain that I shall return," said the 38-year-old Ali, who was in London on a business trip.

"Just imagine it. Four-time world champion. That would be a record that would stand for all time. That is my dream."

Ali said he would make a definite decision within the next month.

"If I do decide to fight again it will have to be this year. I'm getting too old," he said.

He first won the heavyweight crown in 1964 from Sonny Liston.

Ali's comeback plan involves sparring sessions with up-and-coming American heavyweights Michael Dokes and Tony Tubbs.

"I don't want to lose. I will have to make sure I can still dance for 15 rounds before I make a comeback," he said.

"I still am the greatest. I'm like a legend. I would like to fight WBA champion John Tate first and then WBC champion Larry Holmes."

"Those two guys are ugly. The world needs a treat, so I shall return."

Ali said he is more than 15 kilos over his fighting weight, but that he had resumed running to pare his bulging belly.

Ali's wife Veronica is not keen on him fighting again.

"Personally I'd prefer him not to," she said. "But I know he can still look after himself. It's up to him, he makes the decision."

Meanwhile, Marvin Hagler, the world's top middleweight contender, will square off against African champ Loucis Hamani Saturday in a nationally televised 10-round bout at the Cumberland Country Civic Center.

An audience of about 7,000 is expected to see Hagler's first ring appearance since he failed in a bid to win the middleweight championship in Las Vegas in December. He came away with a draw in a controversial decision against champion Vito Antuofermo.

Hamani, of Algeria, ranked sixth in the world by Ring Magazine, is making his first fight appearance in this country. Known for a strong left jaw, he has won 20 fights, with 13 knockouts, since losing his first professional bout in a four-rounder in Algeria.

He won a decision in his last fight against David Love of San Diego in a 10-rounder in Paris. Both fighters have been in town for a few days working out but neither is doing much talking. Hamani talks conservatively, saying only that he is just looking to put on a good show before the American viewing audience. Hagler, noticeably devoid of flamboyance, exudes a quiet confidence. "These are now going to do my talking for me," he said putting up his fists.

An adviser to Roberto Duran said Friday that the number one welterweight contender has turned down a \$1 million offer by promoter Bob Arum to fight World Boxing Council (WBC) champion Sugar Ray Leonard.

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## A NEW HOPE FOR HOSTAGES

From recent utterances by President Carter and glosses on them by several of his advisers, it can be assumed that the plan for ending the crisis over the hostages held in the American embassy in Tehran has been accepted in the main by the Americans. The plan was submitted recently by Iranian President Bani-Sadr who had told the press that an American acceptance would ensure the departure of the hostages from Iran within 48 hours.

American sources, however, envisage a period of two weeks for solving the problem. It is felt in Washington that it would be unwise to allow the mood of optimism to get out of control since any reversal in the negotiations would reflect very badly on President Carter.

International relief at the imminent end of the crisis was marred by the sour note struck by the Persian language broadcast from Radio Moscow, harping on what it called "America's crimes" against Iran, and that country's lasting enmity to the "American imperialists." The Soviet Union, it is clear, is loath to see an end to this admirable cover for its own aggressive designs in the area.

The Soviet Union thus aligns itself with the intransigent stand of the students occupying the embassy, at a time when Bani-Sadr has criticized them. The intentions of most of them he said were honorable, but their acts harm the Iranian nation as a whole.

The main item in the agreement is known to be the formation of an international commission to investigate the Iranian regime's charges against the former Shah's period of rule. The commission is expected to be convened under the aegis of the United Nations, which emphasizes both its impartiality and the solemnity of its purpose.

While the commission's task is expected to take months to complete, it is generally believed that it is the formation of the commission rather than its decision which will be instrumental in releasing the hostages and bringing this far from edifying episode to an end.

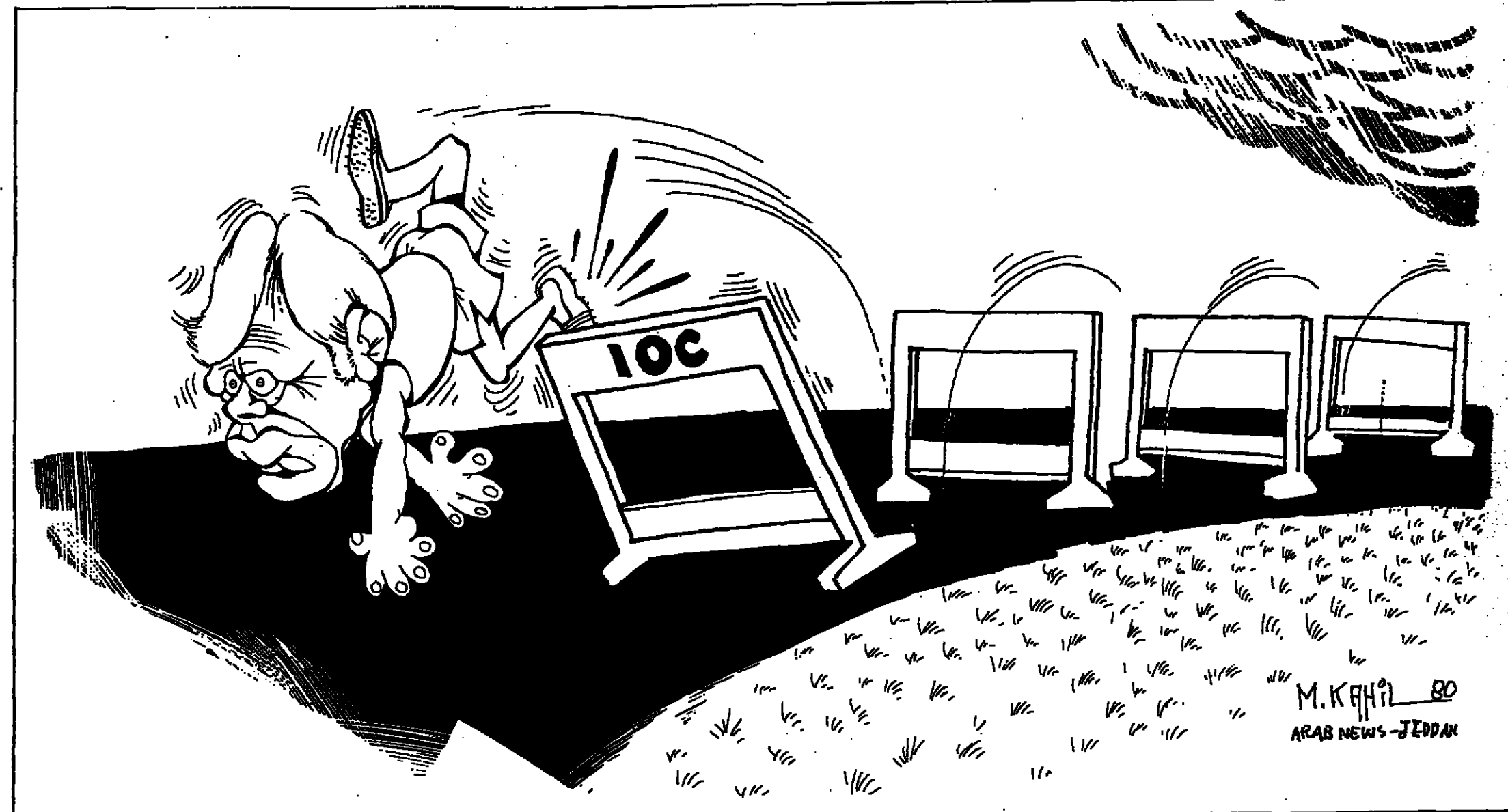
## saudi press review

Most newspapers Saturday led with stories from Afghanistan. In a lead, *Al-Jazirah* reported the announcement of an Islamic government in the liberated areas of Afghanistan. *Al-Madina* played as its lead an Afghan leader's gratitude for Saudi Arabia's help to Afghan Muslim fighters, but he said that the fighters received only verbal assistance from the United States. *Al-Nadwa* said in its lead story that disputes existed inside the government circles in Afghanistan. *Al-Riyadh* said in its lead that the Lebanese government was to prepare a 5-point program for reaching an accord among the parties. *Okaz* led with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's prediction of an Israeli attack on Syria May 28.

*Al-Madina* frontpaged Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani's reaffirmation in a Qatari newspaper that Saudi Arabia rejects any military alliance in the Gulf, nor does it favor the establishment of any military bases. *Al-Nadwa* reported in a front-page story that former Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan does not rule out the possibility of a war on the northern front.

*Al-Jazirah* gave front-page play to the U.S. Assistant Commerce Secretary's statement that the volume of trade exchange between Saudi Arabia and the U.S. has reached as high as \$13 billion. *Okaz* frontpaged the Human Rights Committee's call to the world to withdraw recognition of the present regime in Afghanistan. Next week's meeting of OPEC's strategic committee, to be presided over by Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral resources, was prominently covered on the front pages of some newspapers.

In an editorial, *Al-Madina* concentrated on malicious attempts of hostile elements to jeopardize brotherly relations existing between the Kingdom and North



## Islam: A force that can challenge the superpowers (II)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of a four-part series.)

By Bernd Debusmann

BEIRUT —

One foot in the Islamic past and one in today's computer age, the countries of the Muslim world are facing problems which affect the fabric of their societies.

Progress based on such technology invariably dilutes the traditional Muslim culture. Modernization tends to be accompanied by such side effects as the desert city of Dubai's ice-drink or the planned replica of Harrods, the luxury London department store, in Jeddah. "We don't need such junk," said a young teacher in the Gulf. "Once, the Arab was proud of his austere way of life. Now he is running after hi-fi equipment, digital watches, and air-conditioned American cars."

The fundamentalist students holding the American hostages in the U.S. embassy in Tehran rarely miss an opportunity to deplore the decadence inflicted on Iran by the United States, "the mother of corruption."

In many areas, Muslim distrust of "imperialism" led by the U.S. was fuelled in the aftermath of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, when commentators on both sides of the political spectrum pointed out that the West opposed Islam in Iran and backed it in Afghanistan.

The Afghanistan affair increased Muslim wariness of both power blocs and deepened Muslim fears of being caught in a superpower conflict at the expense of smaller nations.

A meeting of 36 Islamic countries in the Pakistani capital of Islamabad last month condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan but at the same time warned against "the intensification of (superpower) rivalry and increased recourse to military intervention..."

The final communiqué of the Islamabad meeting stressed the "determination of the governments and peoples of member states to reject all forms and types of foreign occupation...and the race for spheres of influence, thereby strengthening the sovereignty of peoples and the independence of states."

Muslim countries are divided by geographical distance, from Morocco to Indonesia, as well as by different languages and economic interests.

Those who hold that Islam can become a powerful competitor of capitalism and Marxism point to the Hajj, the annual pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina, as an example that the factors unifying the Muslim world are stronger than those dividing it.

In a strenuous ritual unchanged since the seventh century of the Western calendar, Muslims from all corners of the globe converge on the Plain of Arafat near Mecca every year to join in prayer. In 1979, more than two million Muslims made the pilgrimage.

It is one of the five pillars of Islam. The others are the declaration of faith that "there is no god but God and Muhammad is the messenger of God," the performance of prayers five times a day, the giving of alms, and the daylight fast during the Holy Month of Ramadan.

Most Muslims live in countries of the Third

World where Islam is usually associated with the fight against colonial rule, a major factor in the growth of the faith.

Africa is a case in point. Islam is considered the religion of social justice by wide sections of the young in tropical Africa — where Islam was introduced by Arab traders.

Prophet Muhammad's followers stormed out of the Arabian Peninsula in the seventh and eighth centuries and conquered an empire which spread from North Africa and Spain to the Middle East and India. Arab merchants carried Islam to black Africa and halfway across the world to Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines. Now, about half of Africa's population of 450 million people is Muslim.

Over the centuries, Islam edged southward from North Africa through the Sahara desert to the Savannah belt and into parts of the equatorial jungle. The spread of Islam still continues.

To the West, one of the most astounding aspects of the Islamic revival is its impact on the young, who appear most deeply affected by orthodox thought.

The best-known youthful followers of fundamentalism are occupying the American embassy in Tehran, but Islam's attraction for the young is not restricted to Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic republic of Iran.

At recent student elections in Egyptian universities, fundamentalists won hands down. Similar reports come from many other parts of the Muslim world.

In Syria, Jordan and Iraq, Westernized parents in

their forties report that their children object to such "corrupt" practices as the consumption of alcohol and listening to modern pop music.

Fundamentalist students are still a minority in most Islamic countries — but a minority as vocal as were the Western student protesters of the 1960s. "My son started going to the mosque every day because his friends died," reported a Western-educated businessman in the Syrian capital of Damascus. At first I dismissed it as a passing phase.

"But now he has started criticizing me for drinking wine, working on Fridays, and taking the family to a mixed beach in summer. I'm no longer sure this is just a normal protest against parents. I am worried."

So are a number of leaders in Muslim countries where Islam is interpreted in a more relaxed fashion. In Tunisia, one of the most liberal Muslim countries, President Habib Bourguiba has already dropped a campaign against observance of the fast of Ramadan which, he said a few years ago, hindered efforts for the rapid development of the country.

Tunisia went further in establishing equality for women, but now long dresses and scarves are back in force, worn chiefly by the daughters of women who fought hard for the privilege to dress as they pleased.

Political leaders ascribe considerable significance to the youthful trend toward orthodoxy. In several key countries of the Islamic world, the majority of the population is under 21. — (R)

## When Soviet military constraints stopped working

By Robert Kaiser

WASHINGTON —

For 35 years after the end of World War II, the leaders of the Soviet Union felt constrained from using their own military forces to fight in any country outside the empire they inherited at War's end. In December those constraints stopped working.

In the judgement of a cross section of this country's leading Kremlinologists, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan deserves the overworked adjective "unprecedented." That is what makes it so alarming to the Carter administration and to students of Soviet policy outside the government.

"Either it is a terrible miscalculation," observed Prof. Seweryn Bialer of Columbia, who is just completing a major study of Soviet policy, "or it is a terrible calculation." Either way, Bialer said, "it is a qualitative change in Soviet behavior. There is no doubt in my mind that this is a test case."

Interviews with Kremlinologists across the ideological spectrum reveal some differences of interpretation of the Soviet invasion, but also a broad area of consensus on these principal points:

Though the decision to invade was probably taken out of a sense of desperation about the Soviet position in Afghanistan, a neighboring country, it also reflected Soviet reaction to American policy and the plight of Soviet-American relations.

The Soviet leaders had to realize that they were departing dramatically from a longstanding caution by using their own forces to annex a nation not previously regarded as part of the Soviet empire.

At the same time, the Soviets probably underestimated the alarm their move would cause, both in Washington and in other world capitals. They may have felt that the world's relative indifference to Soviet-Cuban advances in Africa and the fall of the Shah of Iran was grounds for optimism about a restrained international reaction to this move.

Though there was probably heated discussion within the leadership about whether to invade Afghanistan, it is unlikely that the decision represented a split between hawks and doves in the Kremlin. More likely, the hard-line feelings that have always typified Soviet leaders won out in this case over the pro-detente sentiments that have also infected the group of old men who run the Soviet Union.

The next generation of Soviet leaders, if not the present one, may well come to view their invasion of Afghanistan as a costly miscalculation.

Interestingly, some of the Kremlinologists who disputed hard-line interpretations of Soviet behavior in the past are among those who view the invasion of Afghanistan as most alarming. Bialer of Columbia, for example, noted that he does "not have a reputation as a hawk."

Another in the same category, Robert Legvold of the Council of Foreign Relations, echoed Bialer's interpretations. By invading, Legvold said, the Soviets "have burned bridges — and they knew they were burning bridges...This represents a change in the underlying assumptions of Soviet policy."

of Muslim Afghanistan.

Dwelling on the prevailing political situation in Lebanon, *Okaz* said it was a delicate time for that country to fill the security gap. Success in this direction can be achieved when the Lebanese themselves come on a common accord and work unitedly to defend their country and to restore its security and stability.

Israel, being a basic source of the Lebanese crisis, will not hesitate to prevent the achievement of cherished accord among the Lebanese, the paper said.

*Al-Nadwa* also dealt with the Lebanese situation and tried to bring home the point that the cause of all trouble in the country was the incapability of the Lebanese to solve their problem by themselves. The paper wondered how long the peacekeeping force of Syria would bear the responsibility of errors committed by the Lebanese leadership.

Some harder-line analysts tend to regard the move into Afghanistan less starkly. One Prof. Adam Ulam of Harvard, said he thought the invasion was a rather straightforward extension of recent Soviet behavior. "For the last three or four years they've been led to believe they can get away with anything," Ulam said of the Soviets. The real departure for them was the Soviet airlift of Cuban troops into Angola in 1975, he said.

It may take years to accumulate enough evidence to explain why the Soviets decided to burn those bridges and move into Afghanistan. A full accounting of the relevant factors would depend on information about personalities and processes in the Kremlin that remains inaccessible even to Soviet officials outside the inner circle in Moscow, left alone to foreigners.

The crumbling of Soviet-American detente was certainly one of those factors. Early in December one of the most persistent optimists about detente in the American government, Marshall Shulman of the State Department addressed the Council on Foreign Relations in New York. His talk was filled with foreboding. Relations with Moscow were very bad, he said, and they could get worse.

Clearly the Kremlin's Americanologists had come to similar conclusions. They had watched as the SALT II debate became a vehicle for American hawks to win commitments for increased defense spending. They had watched the Europeans and Americans first ignore an offer to negotiate new reductions of forces in Europe, then ignore Soviet threats and decide to deploy in the European theater new rockets that deeply alarmed the Soviets. They had watched the United States move continually closer to China, finally offering Peking the trade benefits that Moscow had long coveted and long been denied.

"They had nothing to fear from us," Bialer observed, "and nothing to hope for with us either." Henry Kissinger's dream of a web of relations that would restrain the Soviet Union had evaporated. Apart from SALT II, detente held out no carrots to the Soviet Union. And the price they would have to pay for SALT II seemed to grow all the time.

The Soviets may have felt that America and its allies would accept their move into Afghanistan with the same combination of rhetorical protest and inaction that they used when the Soviet-Cuban combination moved into Angola and Ethiopia. Certainly they had no direct experience to suggest strong Western action, though it is hard to imagine that they failed to foresee that their move would cause shock in other countries.

Many American analysts believe the Soviets felt immense pressure to preserve a Communist regime in Afghanistan. According to this view, the Soviets may have believed they faced a choice between withdrawing and accepting a humiliating victory by the Muslim rebels there, or moving in strongly to seize control. "The armies of socialism march only in one direction," a Soviet observer to an American recently, implying that the Soviets could not let an avowedly Marxist-Leninist regime go down the drain.

But the argument that somehow the Soviets had to invade Afghanistan finds little support among professional Kremlinologists. There is widespread agreement in that fraternity that whatever the pressure they felt, the Soviets had to realize that their

action represented an important departure from past behavior.

"If they had been playing under the old rules," Legvold said, "they would have continued as they were going (propping up the Afghanistan Communists as best they could with aid and advisers), or they would have cut and run." Or perhaps even sent in Cubans — but not invaded.

So what explains the willingness of "these cautious old men," as William Hyland described them, to take this leap? Perhaps, speculated Hyland, an associate of Kissinger's and longtime Kremlinologist, inside the government, those old men realized they were nearing "the end of their days" and said, "it's time to cash in the chips we've been accumulating."

Prof. Robert Tucker of Johns Hopkins University offered a similar idea. "What would you do," Tucker asked, "if you were a rising power with pretensions, aspirations," and you saw a favorable moment for bold action? Tucker added that the Soviets must realize that the "correlation of forces" about what they talk so much is unusually favorable to them just now, and is likely to turn against them again in the 1980s, thanks to new initiatives undertaken in the West.

Hyland noted that there have been previous occasions when the Soviets decided to "pour it on" in relations with the West. They did so after the U-2 incident, and in 1957, after the first Sputnik was launched, the Soviets walked out of the Geneva disarmament negotiations, Hyland recalled.

None of these speculations address directly the question of fundamental Soviet intentions. Kremlinologists have argued for years whether the Soviets seek to dominate the world, to achieve military superiority over the West, or simply to provide maximum possible security for their motherland while exploiting all targets of opportunity they encounter.

Bialer has suggested an answer to this question that may be helpful to amateurs: The Soviets hope to get military superiority and perhaps dominance, but they do not expect to succeed. They have a healthy respect for their own weaknesses and their rivals' strength.

That thought raises a baffling question about the invasion of Afghanistan. For many years, a cardinal element of Soviet policy has been to avoid moves that would push the Americans into making their best efforts — in military technology particularly. Though big and powerful, the Soviets do not have the economic base or the technical capability to match the United States in an all-out competition, as the race to the moon suggested. Yet Afghanistan could push America into a best effort, or at least a much better one.

It is clear that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is one of those turning points that define the beginnings and ends of eras. In this case it was the era of Soviet-American detente that ended.

But what follows? Tense and difficult times, certainly. The Soviets will likely retreat from their position of unprecedented exposure to the outside world — one of the accomplishments of the detente era. They may tighten up at home and try to impose some discipline on their satellites, though it is unlikely they can. 70s discipline in Eastern Europe. (WP)

هنا من الامل





Rare photographs of Bedou women, for which Bonfils used backdrops painted with palms.



## Brought to light by a bomb

By Jean Grant

**DHAHRAN** — A vast collection of 19th century photographs of the Middle East, only recently found after a bomb explosion at Harvard, is soon to tour the Arabian Peninsula and the Levant.

The photographs uncovered by Dr. Carney Javin, curator of Harvard's Semitic Museum (HSM), show pilgrims in 1885 from the Volucas, Sumatra, India, Burma, Java, Zanzibar, Basra; they show the ruins of the Orient, Bedou tribes and desert landscapes. They are priceless work of art and invaluable historical documents.

Seized by American military authorities at the end of World War II, the golden-hued pictures of pilgrims were sequestered by the Japanese government. Javin believes that the Germans may have turned them over to the Japanese before the war. How they found their way to the HSM is anybody's guess, but they were still stamped "classified" when Javin came upon them.

Javin, who recently passed through

years, contained 28,000 stunning photographs of the Near East. Protected for a century against light and climatic change, these first accurate images of the Arab world were in mint condition. Bought soon after the museum was founded in 1889, the prints were hastily catalogued and consigned to oblivion.

Included in the collection are 800 large-toned prints of the work of French photographer Felix Bonfils, who traveled in the Levant and Egypt in the 1870s. Bonfils took impressions of the Pyramids and the temples of Nubia, 32 views of Damascus and all the wonders of "this enchanted region." But far from confining himself to monumental remains as did so many of the other early photographers, Bonfils recorded everyday life in Ottoman times: souk scenes in Damascus; water carriers and mosaic artisans; and merchants of the Levant with their white umbrellas raised against the broiling sun.

The West was hungry for images of the East. The lithographs of David Roberts and of Comte Leon de Laborde were immensely

of these men and women with their searching gazes is undeniable. Here are cultural roots should the search for identity grip the Arab world as it has the West. "What greater gift could be given," asks Javin, "than to stare into the eyes of ancestors?"

Another use for early photographs is in restoration, whether of Ottoman palaces or ruins far more ancient. In Amman, a Bonfils 1871 panorama of the Roman forum of Philadelphia has helped the Jordanians restore the monument now swallowed up by the city. Early prints of the city of Jerash were also useful since the appropriation by farmers of ancient stones for building or for lime fertilizer made it hard to determine what the monumental complex originally looked like.

Yet another use of photographs is political. Javin is proud to have tipped off the Jordanian government to the existence of photographs taken by a Bavarian unit of the Imperial German Air Force, seconded in 1917 to the Ottoman garrison of Jerusalem. These record every square inch of the contested land of Palestine. After 1948, plots of land owned by Arab farmers were occupied by Israel and land title records destroyed. These aerial photographs, which can be greatly enlarged, were taken while the Bavarians were retreating before Allenby's advance. The Jordanians have ordered three copies of them from the War Museum of Munich where the glass plate negatives are stored.

Early field photography in the Middle East was a strenuous and dangerous undertaking. Cameramen worked with liquid collodion which could boil in the desert heat while they worked in portable wicker darkrooms.

Even today, there remains some danger in handling old film. Between the wars, non-safety film was used. One and a half years ago, some of this film blew up in spontaneous combustion at Eastman House in Rochester, New York. Javin has seen film of this same type, which he calls "a cousin to TNT" stored next to precious manuscripts in museums.

Casual photography was impossible in the early days. That exposures took about one minute explains the fixed stare of the subjects. It would be impossible to keep a smile that long without it deteriorating into a grimace. Sometimes, as in the picture of a water carrier leaning over his pitcher, artificial supports had to be used; the neck of the water carrier was physically propped up to enable him to hold his precarious pose.

Each piece of fragile glass-plate negative had to be carried long distances by mule, boat or men, and if a negative were judged a failure, the silver image was washed off and the glass used again. Only the best survived.

Despite all the inconveniences, antique photographs have their advantages. The ancient glass plate negatives record gradations of tone better than any system in use today. Because the gold albumen emulsions are virtually grainless, they can be greatly magnified without loss of accuracy. Modern technological development in brightening and dimming enable shaded areas in the negatives to be brightened so that we can see details inside the darkened window arcades. Areas of brightness which are almost white in the original can be darkened.

Photography in Ottoman times was mainly done by Armenians. Even the Turkish Imperial Photographers, Abdullah Freres, were Armenian converts to Islam. One of the reasons for this was the early reluctance on the part of Muslims to "make images," fearing that to do so was a transgression of the first commandment. King Abdul Aziz, addressing scholars of Islamic law at the time of the introduction of television into the Kingdom, argued that "cameramen — in contrast to other artists — are really not creating pictures but, through mechanical means, are recording the shadows cast by God's sunlight."

Photography has been part of the Middle East since its beginnings in the 1830's. The Arabs' early knowledge of the principles of light, in fact, was a precursor of the 19th century art.

The Phoenicians as far back as the 7th and 8th centuries B.C., noticing that their precious purple dyes changed in the sunlight, recognized that there were photochemical reactions at work. In the 11th century, Alhazen of Iraq wrote a description of the optical physical principle of the camera obscura which was used for hundreds of years in Eastern astronomy. Lens grinding, first used in astronomy, led to knowledge which could be applied to photography.

History was made when camera inventor Fox Talbot sent four prints of the cuneiform tablets in the British Museum to scholars in four widely separated European capitals. The independent translations of the wedge-shaped characters used so long ago in Sumerian and Assyrian lands coincided in three instances, thus establishing the camera's usefulness in scientific research.

When the French government purchased the patent of the daguerrotype to give "to all humanity," the citation made specific mention of its use in recording the wonders of Arabia. If only Napoleon had had it, said the French, much more could have been recorded of his war in Egypt. Within months of its invention, the little black box was being used by Maxime du Camp to illustrate Gustave Flaubert's travels in Egypt, Nubia, Palestine, and Syria.

The HSM's exhibition, *Legacy of Light*, which consists of selections chosen from the HSM Historic photo Collections and a lavish videotape, is to tour the Arab world this year. After opening at Oxford University, it is to

move on to Damascus where the new Museum of the City of Damascus will be presented with copies of 50 of the oldest prints of the city. The exhibition will then move to Manama, Amman, Baghdad, Paris, and New York. Dr. Javin has spoken to Dr. Abdullah Masri, head of the Department of Antiquities in the Kingdom, who has expressed great interest in the exhibit. Dates are now being worked out for its showing in Riyadh this spring or fall.

In the HSM's collection is a portrait of Mecca taken in 1880. A new Turkish fortress appears in the photograph. This same fortress, now crumbling, is to be restored by the Department of Antiquities. The HSM wishes to present a copy of this historic photograph to the new museum.

The acronym for the project is FOCUS: to find, organize, copy, use, and share early photographs. "To blow the whistle and make sure that no old prints of this area are ever thrown out again is the main purpose of the exhibit," says Javin who hopes to arrange a contest in each city visited.

Much has already been lost. Javin cites the example of Amman photographer Mardik Berberian who 20 years ago hired two youngsters to smash hundreds of old glass plate negatives to make room for a new photo shop. He hated to do it, Berberian recalled "but no one was interested then. Those who had sat for portraits had died; all the places we had photographed had changed so much. We couldn't imagine anyone ordering a new print from those old negatives."

The work of French photographer, Tancrede Dumas, at work in Beirut since 1860, met a similar fate. When he died in 1905, his negatives were washed clean and used as panes for a greenhouse.

The spiralling price of silver poses still another threat to old photographs. Kodak is now recycling old film and running ads to urge customers to bring in their old film and get paid for it. Javin is fighting to prevent the irreparable loss of valuable photographs this way. "Don't give them to Kodak," he smiles. "Give them to your local museum."



A dragoman, or traveler's guide, armed to protect his charges and ready with a story to entertain the tourists. Most of the guides were Greek.

DhaHRan on a tour of the Middle East. He believes that the photographs of pilgrims are taken by the same Indian Muslim who tapped pictures of the Sherif family, the descendants of the prophet, as well as of Khman Pasha, Turkish governor of the Iejaz.

The HSM now has the worlds largest collection of early photography of the Middle East. Most of these prints were discovered by near accident in — the 1970 bomb blast.

The anti-war movement was then at its eight. Two young women decided to protest re-occupation of the top floor of the HSM by Henry Kissinger and his Center for International Affairs by dynamiting the roof of the HSM. The midnight blast brought to light dozens of crates and crimson boxes tucked away under the eaves of the building. The dusty boxes, ignored for almost a hundred

popular. Influenced by these two, Bonfils used backdrops with palms or European birch trees, with papier mache rocks strewn about to simulate a country setting for his compositions.

Some of Bonfils' most evocative studies are of women, which is surprising since women were traditionally photographed only by other women. Some scholars believe that Bonfils used paid models. A few believe he photographed blind men without their knowledge. Most scholars, however, agree that the models succumbed to Bonfils' powers of persuasion.

Javin's enthusiasm for the photographs is infectious. Claiming that "people over here in Arabia have more interesting and expressive faces than elsewhere," the curator thinks Bonfils saw them as "happier and nobler" than other people. The nobility of expression

# saudi business

## A Local Magazine of International Standard

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saudi business  
and arab economic report

Women's Banking Arrives

High Seas High Jinks

Planning for Social Change

Jubail Progress Report

The Overcrowded Printing Business

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## Oil flow may slacken, Soviet expert predicts

MOSCOW, Feb. 16 (R) — A leading Soviet energy expert has warned that what he called serious errors in Moscow's oil policy would cause output to decline in a few years if left unchecked.

Alexander Krylov, a oil specialist at the Soviet Academy of Sciences, made the prediction in an article in the January issue of the Novosibirsk economics magazine *Eko*.

"We are now running the risk of permitting serious errors which will need much time and great expense of resources and labor to correct," he said.

The Soviet Union is the world's top oil producer and currently exports 3.1 million barrels a day, though there are indications that output is not meeting expectations.

Krylov said that, if resources were used up at the present rate, "national oil output will reach its maximum in a relatively short period of time and then start to fall."

The forecast echoed Western analyses, including those by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, that oil output will taper off during the 1980's, forcing the Soviet Union to join the ranks of the oil-buying nations.

The foreign analyses have been regularly ridiculed in the official Soviet press, but never

shown to be wrong. Last year oil production failed to reach targets totalling only 386 million tons.

This year, production is scheduled to rise by 3.6 per cent to 606 million tons.

Krylov argued that recent rises in oil output were achieved at the cost of exploiting known fields so fast that productivity was harmed, and wells ended up yielding less than their full capacity.

He called for structural changes in the Soviet oil industry so that drilling teams could spend more time seeking out new oil deposits.

To raise production under current policy, drilling teams bore an ever larger number of wells into the same oil field, he said. Water then had to be pumped into the field to keep the rapidly depleting oil following to the surface.

The scientist said this method reduced the life of the oil field, cut the output of each bore hole and was wasteful of funds as new wells were constantly being drilled.

Such a policy "leads to the unjustified and premature lowering of top efficiency of oil output," the academician declared.

### Trying to curb inflation

## U.S. reserve board hikes rates

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP) — The U.S. Federal Reserve Board Friday increased its bank discount rate by a full percentage point to 15 per cent, a move certain to send interest rates higher throughout the economy.

The sharp increase in the discount rate, which the Federal Reserve charges for loans to its member commercial banks reflected the board's concern over the nation's worsening inflation rate.

The Federal Reserve announced the boost just an hour after the Labor Department reported that wholesale prices increased 1.6 per cent in January, the most monthly gain in more than five years.

The board said in an announcement that it "has been particularly concerned that recent economic development, including the large increase in the price of imported oil, are adding to inflationary pressures and may lead to further destabilizing pricing decisions."

"These developments underscore the need to take such measures as may be required to maintain firm control over money and credit," the board said.

The discount rate usually sets a pattern for the trend of interest rates throughout the economy.

The last time the board raised the discount rate was on Oct. 6, when it rose from 11 per cent to 12 per cent. The 13 per cent is a record, as was the 12 per cent.

### Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:00 P.M. Saturday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.371	3.3625
Pound Sterling	7.73	7.76	7.75
Deutsche Mark (100)	193.00	194.00	193.50
Swiss F (100)	208.00	208.00	207.50
French F (100)	82.00	83.00	82.70
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	40.50	42.00
Lebanese Lira (100)	102.30	102.00	—
Syrian Lira (100)	80.50	86.60	—
Egyptian Pound	4.52	4.49	—
Kuwaiti Dinar	12.35	12.35	—
Jordanian Dinar	11.45	11.48	—
Emirates Dirham (100)	90.00	90.00	—
Qatari Rial (100)	91.65	91.65	—
Bahraini Dinar	8.92	8.92	—
Iranian Rial (100)	25.00	—	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)	—	—	—
Yemeni Rial (100)	74.25	74.00	—
Moroccan Dirham (100)	85.00	89.75	—
Indian Rupee (100)	—	42.85	—
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	34.15	—
Gold kg.	72,500.00	—	—
10 Tolas bar	8,480.00	—	—
Silver kg.	—	—	13.88
Japanese Yen (1,000)	13.90	—	—
Canadian Dollar	2.90	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	119.00	119.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	175.00	176.00	175.80
Spanish Peso	50.50	51.00	—
Greek Drachma (1,000)	81.50	—	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)	—	46.00	—
Singapore	—	1.58	—

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel: 23815.

### PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT  
SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS  
ON 16TH FEBRUARY, 1980  
29TH RABI AWAL, 1400

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
1A	Strider Juno	H.S.S.C.	Contrs./Trailers	14.2.80
5	Merawi	A.E.T.	Gen./Contrs./	
6	Vaestar	Orri	Milk Powder	14.2.80
7	Spacious	Alireza	Bagged Sugar	13.2.80
8	Violetta	Ba Aboud	General Sugar	15.2.80
10	Gedaref	A.E.T.	Durra	14.2.80
15	United Bounty	A.E.T.	Contrs./Steel/Gen.	15.2.80
18	Odyseus	Rolaco	Containers	15.2.80
19	Jean L.D.	Alasabah	Bulk Cement	10.2.80
21	Ile	Red Sea	Bul Cement	14.2.80
23	Atlas	Baroom	Steel/Gen./Tiles	15.2.80
26	Regina 'S'	Red Sea	Bagged Cement	14.2.80
27	Steinfels	Alireza	Gen./Steel/Cement	14.2.80
35	Freudenfels	Alireza	Containers	15.2.80
39	Climax Pearl	O.Trade	Durra	13.2.80
Ro Ro	Jolly Blu	Abdullah	Contrs./Trailers/Vehicles	14.2.80

#### 2. RECENT ARRIVALS:

Freudenfels	Alireza	Containers	15.2.80
Gedaref	A.E.T.	Contrs./Gen./Steel	"
Mutsu Maru	Alireza	Vehicles	"
Bellatrix	Kano	Containers	"
Ile	Red Sea	Steel/Gen./Tiles	"
Spacious	Alireza	General	"
Aboudy	El Hawi	General	"
United Bounty	A.E.T.	Containers	"

### KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT

DAMMAM  
SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS  
ON  
29-3-1400-16-2-1980  
CHANGES PAST 48 HOURS

1	Hellas Eternity	GULF	Bulk Wheat	92.80
5	Mechi Venture	SCSA	General	15.2.80
10	White Rose	UEP	Urea Loading	12.80
13	Hanbon	OCE	Steel and Cement	14.2.80
17	Makran	SOEASIA	General	15.2.80
18	Anette Mersk	KANCO	General and Confs.	15.2.80
20	Southern Ocean	Algoasabi	Bagged Cement	7.2.80
21	Asia Rose	ALIREZA	Bulk Cement	16.2.80
22	Foss Havre	IACC	Loading Container	15.2.80
26	Hilco Girl	SMC	Poultry	15.2.80
28	Halla Partner	GULF	Steel and General	12.2.80
31	Kaocheng	Algoasabi	RO-RO and General	11.2.80
34	Arya Gam	AET	General	16.2.80
36	Primavera	SMC	Bulk Cement	11.2.80

## U.S. 'realism' helps Carter's energy policy

LONDON, Feb. 16 (R) — A new mood of realism in the United States following the Tehran hostage crisis and Soviet incursion into Afghanistan is likely to boost President Jimmy Carter's oil-saving energy program, according to a U.S. oil industry leader.

Thornton Bradshaw, president of the Atlantic Richfield Oil Company, speaking to British politicians and businessmen at the Royal Institute of International Affairs here this week, said the U.S. was returning to reality after "a decade of dropout."

"This will have a direct impact on our energy policy," he asserted.

Earlier this month another U.S. visitor, Bankers Trust executive vice-president Carlos Canal, also spoke hopefully on oil to an audience of financial executives of West Europe's energy industries.

He said fear that a new cycle of growth in the U.S. economy next year would lead to a surge in oil imports were largely unfounded.

U.S. imports would probably remain around eight million barrels a day until 1985 then begin declining to reach about 6.5 million in 1990, he predicted.

He acknowledged that high U.S. consumption of oil at cheap, controlled domestic prices, had during the 1970s "brought the U.S. and some of its friends to near catastrophe."

But he and senior Bankers Trust executives, who accompanied Canal to London, believed that after 1981 when Carter has de-controlled domestic oil prices so that they rise to world levels, high energy costs would nudge Americans into conserving more efficiently.

The Bankers Trust company also predicted that by 1990 coal would supply 36 per cent of U.S. energy instead of 28 per cent as at present.

Despite environmentalist pressure, nuclear power would generate 10.9 per cent of U.S. electricity compared with today's 4.6.

Atlantic Richfield's Bradshaw told his audience of politicians and officials "President Carter has not turned his back on nuclear energy. He has spun a few times but I think he has ended up facing it."

Bradshaw said he believed realism in the U.S. would help overcome regulatory obstacles to developing new sources of energy.

It had taken nine years to get oil flowing out of Alaska because of "suits and counter suits thrown at us by environmentalists and government regulations. This is an area where we must come to terms with reality."

Atlantic Richfield, among the top 10 U.S. oil companies, operates a mine yielding 20 million tons of coal a year and has three subsidiaries in the solar energy field.

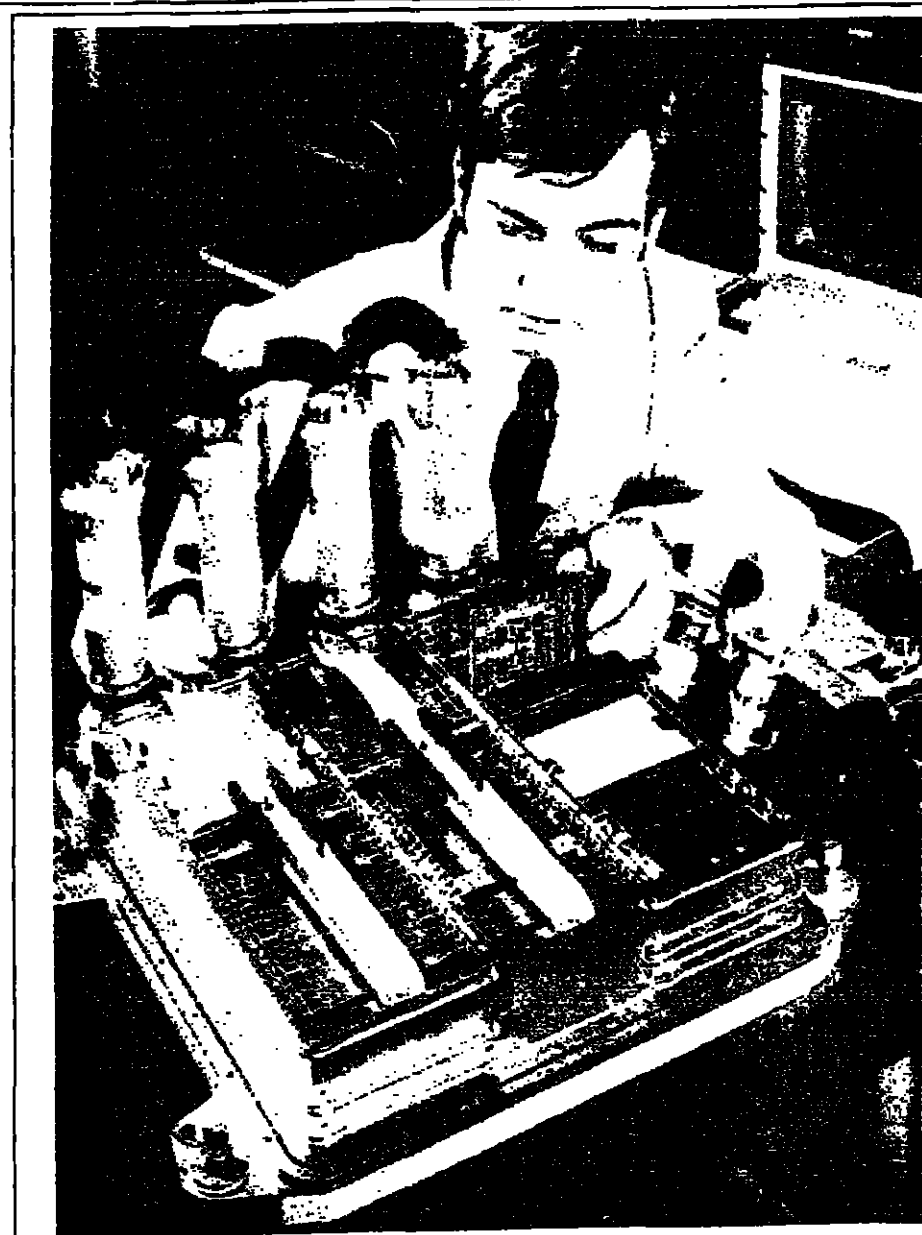
Bradshaw said company researchers were working to reduce the cost of photovoltaic cells which directly turn sunlight into electricity but at the presently uneconomic cost of seven cents a watt.

"We think there will be some breakthrough," he said.

But he said that pending such a breakthrough solar energy was "the only budget in the company where I say 'can't you spend more money?' and they can't."

William Pelley, Bankers Trust senior energy consultant, told reporters, "It will be well into the 1990s before solar has any impact."

Taming the energy crisis during the 1980s would probably be "a rather humdrum affair" involving conservation, and more use of coal nuclear power, with no spectacular breakthroughs.



MISSILE MIND: The electronic circuitry of the Trident missile guidance assembly system is unbelievably complex and is often referred to as the "Brain." A technician pictured here inspects the "Brain" at Hughes Aircraft Company in California. It is used in the U.S. Navy's Trident I missile which is launched from nuclear powered submarines.

## Market trading continues decline

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 — The market continued to decline during the afternoon hours with breadth remaining in the down side with 3 to 1 ratio at the close Friday the DJIA was off 8.79. Transports fell 3.66, and utilities lost 1.45. Volume of trading was 47 million shares. The AMEX index closed 281.35 down 0.3.

Among the drugs Eli Lilly was off 1/4 to 55 1/4, Merck declined 1 1/4 to 65 1/4, and Upjohn rose 1 1/4 to 47 1/4. Technology stocks were also weak with IBM down 3/4 to 67 1/4, Burroughs off 1/4 to 74 1/4, Xerox fell 1/2 to 64 1/4, National Semi fell 1/2 to 38 1/4, and Honeywell rose on news 3/4 to 95.

Aerospace were mixed with Boeing advancing 3/4 to 61 1/4, General Dynamics unchanged at 72 1/4, and UAL fell 1/4 to 21 1/4, and Bethlehem Steel was down 1/4 to 25 1/4. Among the papers International

Paper was unchanged at 42 1/4, and Great Northern

Nekosa fell 1/4 to 37. Among the energy sector following a major downturn during the morning most energy issues reversed and closed with slight losses. Among the major issues Atlantic Richfield fell 2 to 98 1/4, Mesa Petroleum 1/4 to 5, Gulf Oil fell 1/4 to 44 1/4, Schlumberger rose 1/4 to 113 1/4.

Among the metals Alcan was unchanged at 58 1/4, Reynolds metals lost 1/4 to 38 1/4, Alcoa fell sharply 1 1/4 to 67, and Phelps Dodge down 1 to 43 1/4. Precious metals were mostly lower following severe drops in the morning. Among the major issues ASA was off 1/4 to 47, Campbell Red Lake down 1/4 to 31 1/4, and Rosario fell 3/4 to 75 1/4.

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## World Bank scandal uncovered in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP) — A Washington television station said Friday it has learned that the World Bank is investigating allegations that thousands of dollars worth of building materials and supplies belonging to the bank have gone into the private home of some bank employees.

Station WJLA said its sources say that carpenters and other laborers at the bank spent as much as a year of the bank's time working on one official's home.

WJLA said World Bank Vice President William Clark told the station that the bank first learned of the allegations Jan. 26 and expected to have its investigation completed within a week.

## Wall Street Weekly; 1980 shine dulls

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP) — The past few days have taken a little bit of the shine off the stock market's sparkling start on the 1980's.

On Wednesday the Dow Jones industrial average climbed above the 900 level for the first time in almost a year and a half, while several other market indicators stood at or near their highest readings ever.

But on Thursday and Friday stock prices suddenly embarked on a downhill run worthy of the winter Olympics.

There seemed to be plenty of reason in the U.S. economic news for traders to do some selling. The Labor Department reported that wholesale prices of finished goods soared at a 19.2 per cent seasonally adjusted annual rate in January, marking their sharpest rise in more than five years.

The Federal Reserve, reacting to abundant signs that inflationary pressures remained strong, took a new step to tighten credit.

The Fed raised the discount rate — the interest rate it charges on loans to its member commercial banks — from 12 to 13 per cent. There was speculation that it might soon adopt some companion measures, such as possibly raising the margin requirement, or down payment limit for investors who buy stocks using firm brokers.

With declines of 10 points on Thursday and another 8 on Friday, the Dow Jones average of 30 blue chips posted a 10.75 loss for the week, closing at 884.98.

That ended a string of five straight weeks on the plus side, during which the average amassed a net gain of 66.89 points.

The New York Stock Exchange composite index dropped 1.43 to 66.14, and the American Stock Exchange market value index fell 7.44 to 281.35.

Big board volume averaged 53.88 million shares a day, against 51.49 million the week before.

Brokers weren't necessarily alarmed by the market's poor showing in the final days of the week. Most of them argued that at least a brief pullback, or "consolidation", was overdue after the sometimes explosive rally that had progress since early last month.

They also pointed out that the discount-rate increase had been widely expected, with the economy continuing to resist efforts to slow it down in order to cool off inflation.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith recently changed its economic forecast for the year, projecting a milder decline in business activity than previously expected, and inflation at two-digit levels for the second consecutive year.

The brokerage firm cited two reasons for the change: increased government spending, especially for defense, and businesses' ability to keep their inventories lean.

## Government Tenders Saudi Arabian

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Municipality of Jeddah	Construction of two units of airconditioned glass-houses in the desert park at Kilo 12, Mecca Highway	26	3000	Feb. 17
" " "	Supply of various plants for decor	27	2000	Feb. 24
Ministry of Education	Supply of educational aids for 1979-80	6/T	300	March 22
Directorate General of Municipal and Rural Affairs, Western Province	Temporary asphaltting in Rabegh	9-M-400	300	March 1
" " "	Asphaltting, paving and lighting of roads in Dhuba	10/M	300	March 2
Municipality of Mecca	Construction of a supporting wall and stairs at Jabal Hindi	19	150	Feb. 18
Ministry of Defense and Aviation	Supply and installation of fences in different regions	14	1000	Feb. 16

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## البرقيات الدولية

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.



B.C.

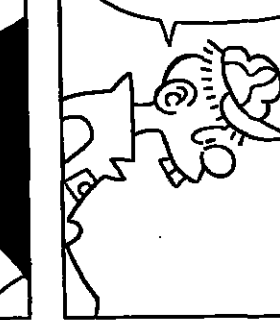
SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

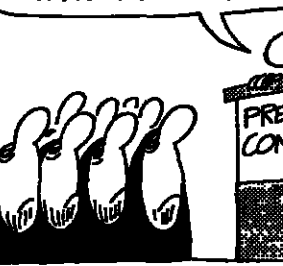
BEETLE BAILEY

HAGAR

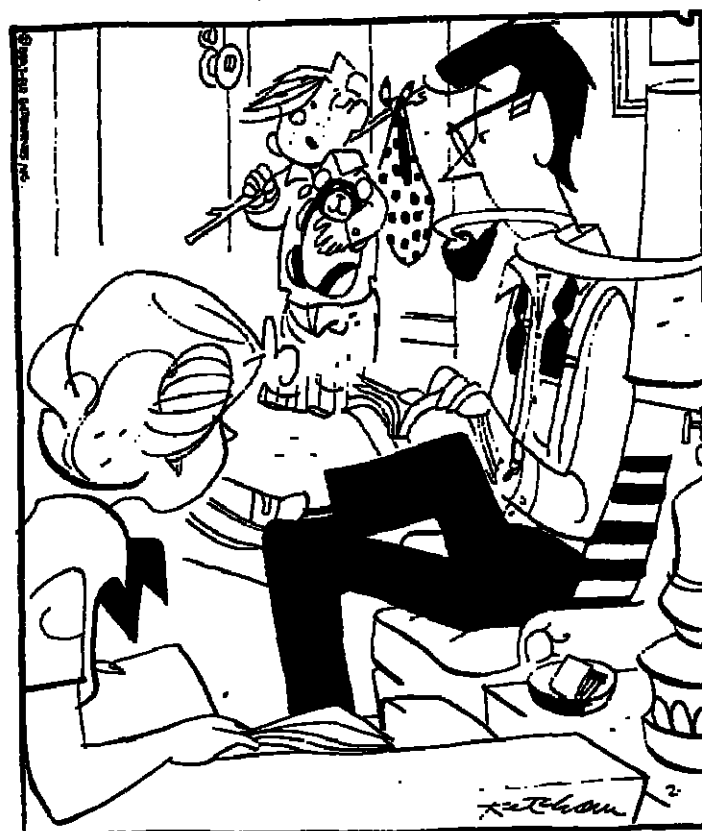
WIZARD

LOOK, LOOK, SEE DICK.  
SEE DICK'S NEW ROLLER SKATESSEE DICK DO THE DISCO SPIN  
WITH JANE ON SKATESSEE THE SURGEON REMOVE  
JAMES BALL BEARINGS  
FROM DICK'S NOSTRILSIF THE ELECTION  
WERE BEING HELD  
TODAY, WHOM  
WOULD YOU PREFER  
TO SEE IN THE  
WHITE HOUSE...JOAN, ROSALYNN  
OR LINDA?I CAN'T GET  
RID OF THESE  
HICCUPSHAVE YOU TRIED  
COUNTING SHEEP?THAT'S WHAT YOU'RE  
SUPPOSED TO DO WHEN  
YOU CAN'T FALL ASLEEPDO YOU THINK SHEEP  
REALLY KNOW THE  
DIFFERENCE?!CAN I  
HAVE  
FOURTHS,  
COOKIE?REMEMBER  
LAST WEEK WHEN  
YOU GUYS MADE  
FUN OF ME FOR  
ASKING THAT?WELL, THE SHOE  
IS ON THE OTHER  
FOOT TODAY!OH, DID I DO  
THAT AGAIN?OH, DADDY! REMEMBER, YOU WERE  
YOUNG ONCE YOURSELF!

YOU'RE RIGHT! — I REMEMBERED!

WHAT ABOUT YOUR CURRENT  
POLICY OF SENDING FOOD  
TO NEEDY NATIONS?I'VE  
CHANGED MY  
PHILOSOPHY  
ON THAT.WHAT  
IS  
IT?NEVER FEED THE HAND  
THAT BITES YOU.

## DENNIS THE MENACE

"MAYBE YOU BETTER TAKE MY PICTURE SO YOU'LL KNOW WHAT  
I WAS WEARIN' WHEN LAST SEEN."

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Falling out

5 Error

10 Gay blade

11 New York

12 Bard of

13 Avon's mate

14 — of:

15 Offense

16 Date:

17 — and Yang

18 Country

19 Fun time

20 Word with

21 Interdict

22 Companion

23 Shock

24 Illustrious

25 For fear

26 Golf term

27 Ivy

28 League

29 Welsh

30 seaport

31 Venice's

32 — Marco

33 Jazz fan

34 Bellman

35 Erupted

36 as lava

37 Eccentric

38 Jewish

39 ascetic

40 Salt tree

DOWN

46 Italian

47 family

48 Subsequently

49 Rubbish

50 Old Greek

51 river

52 Fraud; deceit:

53 slang

54 Lawyer's

55 Out-time

56 weapon

57 Circular

58 section

59 Tantalize

60 Arranged

61 in a series

62 Made

63 corrections

64 Recovery

65 setback

66 "Rescue"

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DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:  
A X Y D L B A X E  
L O N G F L L O WOne letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is  
used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters,  
apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all  
hints. Each day the code letters are different.

## CRYPTOQUOTES

DYHAJDL JB AWQT GYQF WB

CYDL WB VYX OWD WPPYQT

HY IWV BYERSYTV HY TY

JH — Y — W — SWHHJBHW

Yesterday's Cryptquote: ONE VIRUS SAID TO ANOTHER

VIRUS: STAY AWAY FROM ME. I'M FULL OF AN-

## Believe It or Not!



THE MOSCOW BELL  
HOME CAVERNS NAVY  
NATURAL ROCK  
FORMATION

SAMUEL JESSUP  
of Hickory, England,  
in a period of 72 years, SWALLOWED  
22,934 PILLS AND DRANK 40,000  
BOTTLES OF MEDICINE  
Submitted by Tom Higgins,  
Granville, N.Y.

THE FACADE OF THE OFFICE BUILDING OF THE ARCHITECTURAL FIRM  
DOMAN & ASSOCIATES IN N.Y. CITY WAS A HUGE BLUEPRINT

Contract Bridge

B. Jay Becker

## Letter-Perfect Defense

North dealer.

North-South vulnerable.

NORTH

A J 5

Q 8 7 2

K Q 10 6

K 3

WEST

K 8 7 3

A 8 2

Q 7 5 4 3

Q 7 4 3

EAST

K 8 5 1

Q K J 10 9 5

Q J 8 3

K 6

SOUTH

K Q 8 1

Q K J 10 9 5

Q J 8 3

K 6

The bidding:

North East South West

10 2 2 3

4 2 2 3

Opening lead — two of clubs.

Top-notch defense rests

mostly on inferences drawn

from either the bidding or the

play. These inferences are

usually easy to spot, because

all that is needed is a

willingness to try to deduce

how the unseen cards are

divided before proceeding

with the play.

Take this case where the

defense must be letter-perfect

for the contract to be stopped.

West leads the club two,

dummy plays the three, and

East meets his first test by

playing the eight, which wins

one.

So East continues the

sterling defense by leading

another club, and he reads

that the unusual ace of

diamonds play is based on

either a singleton or doubleton

diamond.

So East continues the

sterling defense by leading

another diamond at trick

three. As a result, declarer

finds himself in a hopeless

situation. There is no way he

can prevent East from getting

a diamond ruff. As soon as

West gets on lead with the ace

of trumps, he returns a

diamond and South goes down

one.

Available with your newsboy and at

your nearest news stand daily.

## ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

## PRAYER TIMES

Sunday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:36	6:55	12:42	3:59	6:22	7:52
Medina	5:49	6:56	12:43	3:58	6:20	7:50
Nejd	5:07	5:28	12:10	3:26	5:48	7:18

## DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Children's Show	Mr. Rogers: Having An Operation
6:09 Different Strokes	172
6:33 The Muppet Show	Helen Reddy
7:00 Some Mothers Do 'Ave	'Em Episode 1
7:32 Fantastic Journey	Children
8:20 Paris	Pilot
9:08 Luke's Kingdom	A Sort of Gentlemen

## PHARMACIES

(Open Sunday Night)

JEDDAH	Medina Road (northbound)	Tel.
Hamm Pharmacy	King Abdul Aziz St.	55135
Taybah Pharmacy		33865
MECCA		
Hassan Baksh Pharmacy	Souk Al-Moallah	42614
Al-Nuzha Pharmacy	Al-Nuzha	35507
RIYADH		
Al-Ahla Pharmacy	Imam Faisal ibn	
Assir Drug Store	Turki St.	
	Assir Road, Near	
	Salmah Clinic	
Al-Walid Pharmacy	Al-Muntazah Main St.	
TAIF		
Al-Alamain Drug Store	Behind King's Hospital	
Al-Hilal Pharmacy	King's St.	
DAMMAM		
Al-Haditha Pharmacy	Dhahran Road	23013
AL-KHOBAR		
Saaduddin Pharmacy	Al-Kharj Road, Thaqbah	
BOFUF		
Al-Salam Drug Store	Municipality St.	21546

## SAUDI RADIO

On FM at 98 Megahertz in 3.2 meter band  
On SW at 11.855 Mhz in 25 meter band  
On MW at 1485 Kilohertz in 202 meter band

## SUNDAY

Afternoon Transmission	9:01 Holy Quran
2:00 Opening	9:05 Gems of Guidance
2:01 Holy Quran	9:10 Light Music
2:05 Gems of Guidance	9:15 The World Atlas
	9:45 Companions of the Prophet
2:10 Saudi Tabla:au	10:00 Arabic by Radio
2:20 On Islam	10:10 Music
2:30 Music Roundabout	10:15 NEWS
3:00 NEWS	10:25 S.A. — A Daily Chronicle
3:10 Press Review	10:30 The Evening Show
3:10 Press Review	10:30 The Evening Show
3:15 Music	11:00 Dates to Remember
3:20 Leaps and Bounds	11:10 Music
3:30 A Selection of Music	11:15 Late Evening Hits
3:40 —	11:45 On Islam
3:50 Closedown	12:00 Concert Choice
Evening Transmission	12:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
9:00 Opening	01:00 Closedown

## VOA

P.M.	News Summary
8:00 News Roundup	10:30 VOA Magazine
Reports: Actualities:	America: Letter
Opinion: Analyses	Cultural: Letter
8:30 Dateine	11:00 Special English: News
News Summary	11:30 Music U.S.: (Jazz)
9:00 Special English:	VOA WORLD REPORT
News: Feature. The	Midnight
Making of a Nation	
News Summary	12:00 News newsmakers'
9:30 Music USA:	voices correspondents
(Standards)	reports background
10:00 News Roundup	features media
Reports: Actualities	comments news analyses.
10:05 Opening: Analyses	

## BBC

## Morning Transmission

8.00 World News	4.09 Twenty-Four Hours:
8.09 Twenty-Four Hours	News Summary
News Summary	4.30 The Pleasure's Yours
8.30 Sarah Ward	5.15 Report on Religion
8.45 World Today	6.00 Radio Newsreel
9.00 Newsdesk	6.15 Outlook
9.30 Opera Star	7.00 World News
10.00 World News	7.09 Commentary
10.09 Twenty-Four Hours	7.15 Sherlock Holmes
News Summary	7.45 World Today
10.30 Sarah Ward	8.00 World News
10.45 Something to Show	8.09 Books and Writers
You	8.30 Take One
11.00 World News	8.45 Sports Round-up
11.09 Reflections	9.00 World News
11.15 Piano Style	9.09 News about Britain
11.30 Brain of Britain 1978	9.15 Radio Newsreel
12.00 World News	9.30 Farming World
12.09 British Press Review	10.00 Outlook News Sum-
12.15 World Today	mary
12.30 Financial News	10.39 Stock Market Report
12.40 Look Ahead	10.43 Look Ahead
12.45 The Tony Myatt	10.45 Ulster in Focus
Evening Transmission	11.00 World News
1.15 Ulster in Focus	11.09 Twenty-Four Hours:
1.30 Discovery	News Summary
2.00 World News	12.15 Talkabout
2.09 News about Britain	12.45 Nature Notebook
2.15 Alphabet of Musical	1.00 World News
Curios	1.09 World Today
2.30 Sports International	1.25 Financial News
2.40 Radio Newsreel	1.35 Book Choice
3.15 Promenade Concert	1.40 Reflections
3.45 Sports Round-up	1.45 Sports Round-up
4.00 World News	2.00 World News
	2.09 Commentary
	2.15 The Face of England

## Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1980

What kind of day will  
tomorrow be? To find out what  
the stars say, read the  
forecast given for your birth  
Sign.

## ARIES

(Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)

You may feel ambivalent

about a work project.



Frank Sinatra gave an Italian dinner for 1,000 on Feb. 15. Each guest paid \$1,500 and the money was donated to one of Sinatra's favorite charities, the Desert Hospital in Palm Springs.



Roman Polanski and Claude Brasseur (right) were recently awarded Cesar prizes by the French film industry. Jerry Lewis (below) presents an award to comedian Louis de Funes earlier this month.



The U.S. Navy's Skyhawk fires radar-controlled Sparrow missiles over China Lake, a testing range at California's Mojave Desert.



Astronauts Robert Crippen, left, and John Young, undergo tests for the Space Shuttle's first flight. The Columbia, their ship, is getting her final touches at the Kennedy Space Center before she is connected to the external tanks and solid booster rockets.



Members of the Ceasefire Monitoring Force examine the body of a four-year-old girl killed in Rhodesia's worst raid since the Lancaster House agreement. Sixteen people died when a civilian bus was attacked on Feb. 4.





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PAGE 12

International

الإثنين ١٠ ربيع الثاني ١٤٠٠ هـ

## Shah investigators named

### U.N. panel key to hostages' release

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 16 (AP) — An Algerian, a Syrian, a Bangladeshi, a Venezuelan and a Frenchman will make up a U.N. commission of inquiry to be named in a deal for release of U.S. hostages in Iran, well placed sources have said.

The commissioners, informants said Friday night, will be Mohammed Bedjaoui, Algerian U.N. ambassador; Adib Daoudy, assistant for foreign affairs to the president of Syria; Abu Sayeed Chowdhury, former president of Bangladesh; Andres Aguilar, head of the human rights commission of the Organization of American States; and Louis Pettit, head of the Paris Bar Association. All are lawyers.

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim was expected to announce Saturday or Sunday that he has appointed them to inquire into Iran's grievances and report back to him so that he can inform the Security Council.

One diplomat said all were due to be in New York by Monday afternoon for a meeting with Waldheim then at which he is expected to brief them on their assignment so that they can go on to Tehran before the end of the week.

The start of the inquiry is intended to lead to the early release of about 50 American hostages that Iranian militants have held since Nov. 4 at the U.S. embassy in Tehran.

The commission is to report its findings to Waldheim and he will report in turn to the Security Council. From which he has a mandate to try to settle the dispute between Iran and the United States involving the holding

of the hostages and Iranians' complaints of U.S. support of the Shah in misrule and plunder of their country.

Sean MacBride, Irish ex-foreign minister and campaigner for human rights and disarmament, has said in recent interviews that he probably would be on the commission.

But the informants said he had been left off it, and one of them said the reason was that both the United States and Iran considered some of his views to be too close to Moscow's.

The Syrian member, some said, is likely to be Adib Daoudy, a longtime diplomat who served in the New Delhi embassy and was a U.N. General Assembly delegate in the 1950s and had been adviser to two of Syria's presidents.

Iran's president, Abdolhassan Bani-Sadr, as recently as Thursday, reiterated his three demands on the United States for release of the hostages: acknowledgement of alleged U.S. crimes against the Iranian people during the Shah's reign; a pledge not to meddle in Iranian affairs; and agreement not to block efforts to return the Shah and his wealth to Iran.

The U.S. State Department has said it will not "profess guilt" for any subsequent Iranian developments.

Ali Reza Nobari, governor of Iran's central bank, was quoted as saying in a telephone interview with the *Washington Post* from Tehran that the unfreezing of \$6 billion in Iranian funds in American banks is one of the conditions for the hostages' release.

Iranian authorities have formally



U.N. Secretary Waldheim: Expected to confirm members of Shah investigation panel.

requested that Panama extradite the Shah. A diplomatic battle seems to be shaping up between the two countries. Some top Panamanian officials have said it is unlikely Iran will be able to meet the complicated requirements necessary to extradite the monarch. The countries have no extradition treaty and diplomatic relations.

While the governments discuss his fate, the Shah spends most of his time playing tennis and recovering from his illness, always watched by bodyguards.

"His physical condition has improved a lot since he has been on the island," says Tony May, the Colombian-born tennis professional who works at the Contadora Island Hotel and who is helping the Shah with his game.

## Yugoslavs prepare for Tito's death

BELGRADE, Feb. 16 (R) — President Josip Broz Tito Saturday retained only a tenuous hold on life, with official Yugoslav sources saying that any hope that he would survive for long was steadily fading. Preparations were being made for his death, they said.

The sources said the 87-year-old president, who has ruled this Communist Balkan country for nearly four decades, was in a coma. His kidneys were said to be considerably weakened.

A "certain improvement" reported by his doctors Friday in his very grave condition was in fact minimal and offered no real hope for a recovery, they said.

"What the last medical bulletin says is essentially little more than confirming that he is still alive," said one official.

The doctors, treating Tito in the northern city of Ljubljana where his left leg was amputated a month ago, said they were making intensive efforts to try to maintain and stabilize the tendency towards improvement.

They did not specify what improvement had occurred, but informed sources said one of his kidneys had shown a slight response to treatment, although this gave no grounds for optimism. The sources said the president was connected this week to life-support systems and his heart was weakening.

Over the last five days, doctors have reported a steady deterioration in his condition, with increasingly grave kidney and heart problems.

According to officials "all necessary measures" have already been taken for the event of Tito's death soon, but they declined to disclose where he would be buried.

But many Yugoslavs thought he would be buried somewhere in Belgrade, as the federal capital, or in his birthplace in the village of Kumrovec in Croatia.

Officials discounted reports that his tomb would be built near the May 25th Museum, a complex of buildings in a woodland setting in a Belgrade suburb, near his official residence.

Huge construction gangs, with dozens of bulldozers, excavators and heavy earth-moving vehicles have recently started working round the clock in clearing an area in front of the museum which is devoted to the life and work of the president.

Tito's leg was amputated on Jan. 20 after the failure of a bypass operation to clear an artery blockage and the subsequent onset of gangrene, which threatened his life.

During the president's illness, Yugoslavia has been run calmly and with apparent efficiency by the two leadership bodies which he set up to provide a smooth transition for the time when he died or retired.

## Soames, blacks to meet on election

SALISBURY, Feb. 16 (R) — The British governor of Rhodesia, Lord Soames, will meet the leaders of all black political parties next week to ensure they all understand his views on the approaching elections, informed sources said Saturday.

Campaigning for the Feb. 27-29 vote to elect a black government which will lead Rhodesia to independence has been marked by a wave of violence and allegations of political intimidation.

The meetings next week are part of the governor's effort to ensure that the elections for seats in the 100-seat parliament are as free and fair as the prevailing conditions allow, the sources said.

In the first part of the election this week all 20 seats reserved for whites were won as expected by former Premier Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front Party, according to final results published Saturday. Only six of the seats, three in urban and three in rural constituencies, were contested.

Smith, who ruled Rhodesia through 14 years of illegal, unilateral declared independence from Britain from 1965, is at present on a visit to the United States.

Soames has granted himself sweeping powers to act against any party or candidate he judges to have indulged in intimidation.



Lord Soames

He already cracked down on Marxist-leaning Robert Mugabe's ZANU-PF (Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front) Party, banning one senior party offi-

cial from campaigning and stopping party meetings in two southeastern districts.

The sources said next week's meetings were not intended to threaten. "It is a consultative process, but he (Soames) will be perfectly frank."

"The governor does not want to have take action, but he would not flinch from doing so" they added.

Soames wanted to make sure that all the party leaders fully understood his thinking on the situation and that he understood theirs in the event of his having to take action, the sources said.

Throughout the campaign, which began in earnest in December after a Rhodesian peace settlement was signed in London, there have been more than 10 attacks on political figures, bomb explosions and countless allegations of political intimidation.

The violence reached a peak on Thursday when three bombs went off in Salisbury, killing at least two people and badly damaging two churches and a luxury hotel.

Mugabe has survived two attempts on his life, one by seconds last Sunday when a huge bomb exploded beneath a road just after his car had passed by. There have also been a number of attacks on ZANU-PF party officials around the country.

### Refused to change name, flag

## Nationalist Chinese leave Lake Placid

LAKE PLACID, New York, Feb. 16 (AP) — After two days of waiting for permission to leave, Nationalist China's delegation to the XIII winter Olympic games have left this small Adirondack Mountain village.

Charles Lejeck, owner of the small motel where they had been staying, said the athletes and team officials left Lake Placid for New York Friday afternoon.

Since arriving here Feb. 6 for the winter Olympics, the nationalists have been fighting with the rule-setting International Olympic Committee over use of the name, flag and anthem of the Republic of China. The IOC told the delegation it would have to change its name and fly new colors to compete.

The Nationalists refused, saying it would not bow to pressure that, in effect, paved the way for the China designation to go to Peking which was entering the winter games for the

first time. The Nationalists said it has entered previous Olympic events as the Republic of China and would not give up the right to fly its flag in opening ceremonies.

Meanwhile, in Melbourne, Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser told the country's Olympic officials that the United States would definitely not be sending a team to the Moscow summer Olympics.

He made the statement during a meeting with Australian Olympic officials — they are still wary of a games boycott — held to discuss Australia's stance over the Olympic games.

Fraser has been trying for several weeks to persuade Olympic officials here to back the government's boycott of this year's Olympic games because of the Soviet action in Afghanistan.

However he has faced opposition from leading local Olympic officials and Friday's

meeting ended in stalemate with no firm decision on whether Australia would attend the games.

Fraser told the meeting that he had been told "emphatically" that a U.S. team would not be competing.

Asked if the information had been passed on by President Jimmy Carter he said there was "no need for names."

And in Washington, the United States was continuing discussions with other nations about alternate athletic competitions this summer for athletes who do not go to Moscow, the State Department said.

Spokesman Hodding Carter said there were a number of ideas circulating among the nations that favor an effort to boycott the Moscow games.

## Soviet missile violates SALT, U.S. says

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP) — The Soviet Union has test-fired a new strategic submarine missile which radioed key information in code, thus preventing the United States from fully monitoring its performance, Carter administration officials have said.

The SALT II treaty bars encoding missile test telemetry or otherwise "deliberately" concealing vital data on missile developments.

Although that treaty is still before the U.S. Senate, administration officials said the

United States has made it clear to the Soviet Union that it expects the Soviets to abide by its anti-concealment terms pending ratification.

The new test, which has been kept secret for several weeks, could reopen an argument over whether the new SALT II treaty limiting strategic nuclear weapons can be satisfactorily verified to prevent cheating and whether the Russians will attempt to get around its provisions.

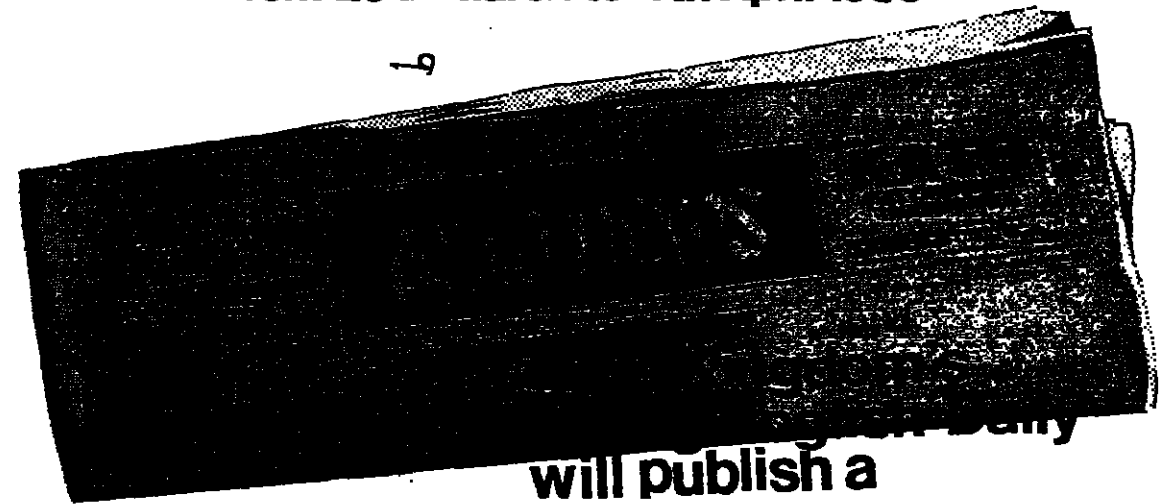
Opponents of the SALT treaty have attacked the pact, in part, on verification grounds. According to Carter administration sources who asked not to be identified, the new missile tested in late January obviously is intended to be launched from submarines.

Apparently with the aid of spy satellites and other devices, U.S. officials were able to determine that the missile, which landed in a remote area of northern Russia, has the capacity to carry larger nuclear warheads than present submarine-launched Soviet missiles and is powered by solid fuel instead of the more-corrosive liquid fuel previously used in such weapons.

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